## Creative Computer APPLICATIONS 9 A

To features from

#### IN-DEPTH EVALUATIONS:

**AT&T 6300** 

Tandy 1200 HD

**Star Micronics SD-10** 

#### **Industry** Insider

32-Bit Technology: What Does The Future Hold?

Michael Ecker: Recreational Computing

Forrest Mims: A Home Alarm System

Tutorials:
Sorting Techniques,
Probability

Columns: Apple,
IBM, Tandy,
Atari, Commodore,
Teletalk, Books,
New Products 1/0

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these programs interface

## Creative Computing



On the cover this month, Dick Tracy ( Tribune Media Services, Inc.) models Seiko's Datagraph wristwatch terminal with the help of designer Chris DeMilia and photographer Jeff MacWright. The terminal is reviewed on page 28.

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Tandy 1200 HD/Lockwood 36 Winchester version of the Tandy 1000

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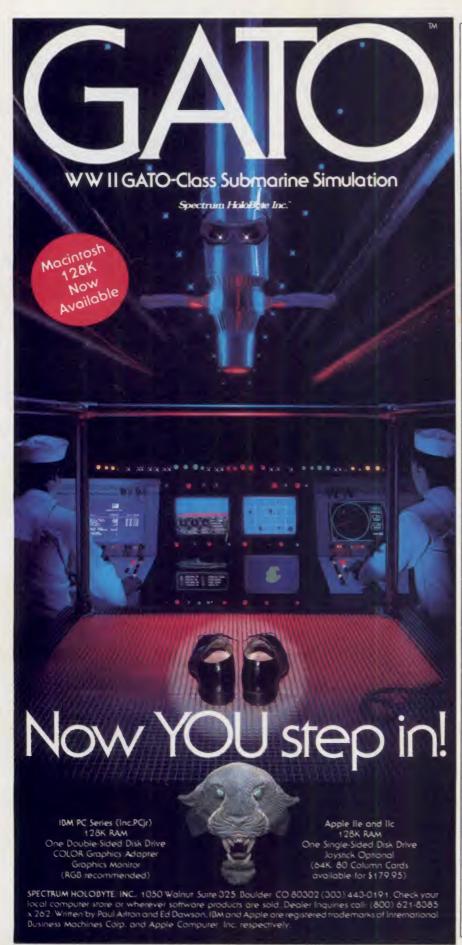
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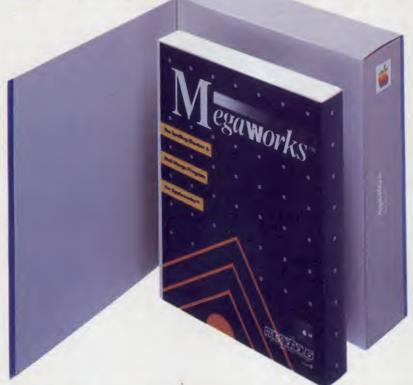
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## INDUSTRY INSIDER

#### David H. Ahl

#### **Employee Computer** Crime on the Rise

Most computer crimes are not committed by hackers but by trusted employees-programmers, managers, clerks, and consultants-who turn against their employers, using company computers for extortion, theft, and sabotage. Consider these recent cases.

Allen Green, a clerk at Girard Bank in Philadelphia, was to scan computer printouts for signs of suspicious automatic teller machine transactions. His department also received automatic teller machine cards that the Post Office couldn't deliver. According to police, Green made a fake deposit in the account of a man whose card was returned. He then raised the withdrawal limit, made an actual withdrawal of \$4500, and later returned the withdrawal limit to its usual \$200 ceiling. He repeated these maneuvers 13 times before an audit programin a sense a backup to his own jobfinally nabbed him.

In Washington, Stanley Slyngstad was a programmer who developed software through which the state authorized payments to injured loggers. Mr. Slyngstad lost an arm in a childhood accident and, according to his supervisor, was all the more trusted because of his own handicap. However, he used his program to authorize \$17,000 of payments to himself and two friends, and then erased all record of the fraud. The daughter of one of his friends tipped police to the scheme, and Slyngstad was

Sabotage by disgruntled employees is becoming increasingly popular. For example, Dennis Williams and Michael Lampert, unhappy with the management at Collins Foods, are accused by police of placing "logic bombs" in the company's two computers. They were set to activate in the future and destroy the operating systems. The company was tipped off by a worker who overheard Williams discussing the scheme. Fortunately, both bombs were deactivated before causing any damage.

Last February an employee of Micro Porcelain Dental Laboratories tampered with the company computer so it couldn't be started without his help. But that would cost the company \$573 in vacation pay he claimed he was owed. Police filmed the transaction and, with that as evidence, arrested the employee.

Most computer crimes are not reported because companies feel that customers may interpret such events as managerial shortcomings. Chance, informers, and errors on the part of the culprit, not security controls, are the clues that reveal most crimes. Experts say that for security systems to be effective, there should be two overlapping systems (as there were at the Girard Bank) and no single employee should have the details of both systems.

The omnibus federal 1984 crime bill took some tentative first steps toward combatting computer crime. However, it defined only a few limited categories of computer crime mainly related to breaking into files containing classified data or credit records of individuals.

On the other hand, some of the newly passed state laws go much further. South Dakota, for example, added a provision in 1984 that punishes the use or disclosure of passwords, as well as unauthorized access. Kentucky makes it a felony to fraudulently access a system to obtain money, or alter, damage, or attempt to alter information. Hawaii defines any unauthorized computer use as a felony, whereas Idaho distinguishes between altering information (a felony) and access only (a misdemeanor).

In all, 36 states have enacted laws on computer crime, but the 14 states without such laws include two of the three largest. The states without computer crime laws are Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, and West Virginia.

A complete list of the statutes is available in Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1984-85 for \$22 from Privacy Journal, P.O. Box 15300, Washington, DC 20003.

#### **Printer Price Erosion**

When we purchased our first daisywheel printer, a Qume Sprint 5, in 1978, daisywheel prices were in the \$3000 range. Today, however, daisywheel technology has proliferated, and industry oldtimers Diablo and Qume are being forced to lower their prices in response to Japanese competition. Street prices of Diablo and Qume units are generally 25% under the suggested list prices (for example, the Qume Sprint

11/40 has a list price of \$1699, but generally sells for \$1299). NEC units are similarly discounted with the \$2350 list price 3550 selling in the \$1300 range.

And now the upstarts are lowering their prices also to move stagnant inventory and retain market share. For example, C. Itoh has just cut prices on the Star Writer family by 33% (\$1199 for the 40 cps model), and Fujitsu has reduced the price of their high performance DaisyMax 830 from \$2995 to

Trying to edge into the low end of the daisywheel market is Alphacom with their 101 priced at just \$400. Juki and Silver Reed also have units selling for under \$400, while the Brother HR-25 sells in the \$500 range.

Prices are also plummeting on dot matrix printers. Industry leaders Epson and Okidata lowered prices in the fourth quarter of 1984, and now other manufacturers are following suit. Mannesmann Tally just reduced prices of its dot matrix line by 20% while C. Itoh cut prices by

Some representative street prices show the trend: Epson RX-80, \$299; Okidata 92, \$359; Mannesmann Tally Spirit 80, \$249; Star Micronics Delta 10, \$349; Inforunner Riteman +, \$249; and Panasonic 1091, \$289.

#### **Home Market Not** for IBM?

Although some industry watchers have interpreted IBM's decision to stop producing the PCjr as the death knell for the home market, I disagree. The PCir never completely recovered from its initial introduction with a Chiclet-style keyboard and limited expansion capabilities, although the deep price cuts for a bundled system before Christmas gave it a short-term boost.

If anything, IBM's exit provides opportunities for Apple and Tandy who currently market full-featured systems in the under \$1000 price range. Later this year when the upper end Commodore and Atari computers hit the shelves, the competition will be tough, but the window seems to be wide open for Apple and Tandy for the next few months.

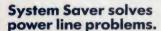
Is IBM out of the home market for good? Not likely. They are still reported to be looking at building an MSX machine at a very attractive price. And you

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#### INDUSTRY INSIDER

can be sure that when IBM sees significant profits in the market they will jump back in with both feet.

On the business market end, IBM cut prices 4% to 12% on the PC line and introduced two lower-priced versions of the XT, the first to be sold without a hard disk. Some analysts view the price cuts as a method of clearing out inventory to prepare for the introduction of the PC2, the successor to the original PC, and to get ready for the debut of a briefcase-size computer.

**Shortage of Experts** 

Nobel laureate Kenneth Wilson along with senior executives from NASA, IBM, AT&T, and Hewlett Packard at the Cornell Universary EE Centennial Symposium predicted a serious shortfall in computer experts by the end of the century. The number of applications for computers is increasing at a geometric rate but the ability of universities to educate computer scientists is increasing much more gradually. Although manufacturers are attempting to build more user-friendly systems, it is likely that computer experts will continue to be in heavy demand.

The situation is particularly critical with respect to supercomputers. The best estimate is that there are only about 250 people in the U.S. who really understand supercomputers. Today, only two universities actually have state-of-theart supercomputers.

To remedy this shortage, the National Science Foundation said it would provide \$200 million to create four supercomputer centers around the country. The four are to be at Cornell, Princeton, the University of Illinois, and University of California at San Diego. Nevertheless, it is not likely that this effort will have any real impact for at least ten years.

Whither Kaypro

Kaypro, with its cheap but functional computers and direct distribution to retailers, was riding high a year ago while companies with more advanced products and "proven" distribution schemes were hurting.

However, an antitrust complaint was filed against Kaypro in March for threatening some of its dealers with termination for not selling at list prices. Kaypro paid \$19,500 in civil penalties and court costs to settle the suit, and, although the company did not admit or deny the allegations, it would appear that they now will have to give their deal-

ers greater latitude in setting prices, selling to non-Kaypro dealers, and advertising mail order sales.

#### **Random Bits**

After inundating the market with personal computer magazines, publishers faced a test of endurance in 1984. A total of 55 publications failed in 1984, a complete reversal of the 1983 market when the same number were introduced

... The Software Publishers Association reports that sales of Macintosh software have jumped from nil to 8% in early 1985... In March 1985, Compaq shipped its 200,000th personal computer... IDC projects the market for business graphics will grow from \$59 million in 1984 to over \$1 billion in 1989.

Acorn has had a tough time in the U.S. market but may get an unexpected boost now that Olivetti has purchased a 49.3% stake in the company. AT&T, 25% owner of Olivetti, is considering an agreement to help Acorn crack the U.S. education market, now dominated by Apple . . . Consumer Products, a maverick division of giant AT&T, has released an image capture board (for the IBM PC!) which captures a standard composite video image and allows modification and manipulation of it by the computer. It is made possible by the development of a new design architecture using RARAM memory, a high density, low cost, two-port dynamic memory with very fast access time.

Having discontinued its 16/8 and 820 family of computers in February, Xerox Corp. is negotiating with Olivetti to sell the M-24 computer, an IBM compatible unit . . . Lotus and Cullinet announced an alliance to develop and market products to connect Lotus 1-2-3 and Symphony to powerful IBM (and compatible) mainframe computers. One catch: while the integrated package, Symphony Link, is expected to cost only \$300 to \$500, customers will have to buy a communications peripheral for each PC (about \$1100 each) plus Cullinet's mainframe Information Center Management System package for a cool \$150,000.

In the March issue of Computers & Electronics Marketing, experts ranked the ads of seven makers of boards for the IBM PC. On top: Persyst and Tecmar. In the middle: Idea Associates, STB Systems, and AST. On the bottom (scoring just one point each): Microlog and Orange Micro. On the other hand, awardwinning ads don't necessarily sell products, and ads that sell don't necessarily win awards.

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> Alfred Glossbrenner PC Magazine April 2, 1985

What Alfred Glossbrenner Couldn't

The rave review was very welcome. Who could ask for more? BCN could. As Alfred Glossbrenner's review left the press. BCN was ready to announce another PC software breakthrough: a 3-in-1 communication software package.

#### **BCN** Telgate

microaccess to the gamut of online information services

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## INPUT/OUTPUT

#### In Pursuit of Trivia

Dear Editor:

I enjoyed Russ Lockwood's article on computer-based trivia games ("Trivia Mania," March 1985). I would like to bring to your readers' attention two trivia games written by our firm and published by IBM. They are: Trivia 101—The Introductory Course, and TV and Cinema 101—Trivia from Talkies to Trekkies. We believe that these products set a new standard for computer-based trivia games.

George T. Thibault, P.E.
President
Digital Learning Systems, Inc.
4 Century Dr.
Parsippany, NJ 07054

After our roundup of trivia games went to press, we learned of several more games. The games Mr. Thibault mentions are distributed by IBM, hold 5000 questions, and cost \$29.95 each. Mr. Thibault notes these games were included in the official IBM PCjr promotion during the fourth quarter 1984.

Other trivia games are:

The Game Show for the Apple II, IBM PC, and Commodore 64: \$39.95, 49 additional question disks at \$19.95 each, from Advanced Ideas, 2550 Ninth St., Berkeley, CA 94710. (415) 526-9100.

Comp-Triv for the IBM PC: \$34.99 (Canadian) from Soft Tech, 26 Sugar Maple St., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada, N2N 1X5. (519) 744-5586.

Trivial Towers for IBM PC and TI Pro: \$35, from Dr. Ed Mickolus, 9322 Humphries Dr., Burke, VA 22015. (703) 351-7926.

Terminal Trivia for the Apple II and IBM PC: \$39.95, additional question disks \$19.95 from Humans, P.O. Box 82, Evington, VA 24550. (804) 525-3441.

PC-Trivia for the IBM PC: \$29 from Stilwell Software, 16403 N. 43rd Dr., Glendale, AZ 85306. (602) 978-4678.

TrivMania for the IBM PC: \$51.95 from Star Software, 3903 S. Espana St., Aurora, CO 80013. (303) 699-7353.

We have not reviewed any of the above software. Please contact the manufacturer for further details. —RSL

#### **Checklist Correction**

Dear Editor:

Thank you for the mention of the Mathematical Study Unit (MSU) in the "Computers on Stamps" article in the March 1985 edition of Creative Comput-

ing. Unfortunately, my name and address were listed as the source of a checklist of computer stamps. I can't provide such a list, but there is a 47-page checklist of "Mathematics and Measurement on Postage Stamps" available from the MSU. Supplements are included with each issue of *Philamath*, the journal of the MSU. This checklist is available for \$6 from the secretary-treasurer of the MSU: Estelle A. Buccino, 135 Witherspoon Ct., Athens, GA 30606.

Larry Dodson 3624 W. Frier Dr. Phoenix, AZ 85021

#### TermExec Update

Dear Editor:

Thanks for your excellent coverage of *TermExec* in the Special Report on Telecommunications Software in your February issue. We appreciate the endorsement of our backscrolling feature and our time sequencing capability without a clock card.

Since the first review of TermExec in the June 1984 Creative Computing we have had a major release and now offer several new features. In particular, we now support 80-column cards on the Apple II+ as well as the IIe and IIc; separately we will now auto-redial busy phone numbers. The auto-redial feature addresses one of the few limitations TermExec had on your software comparison chart.

Additional new features not on your chart which we find useful are: 2400 baud operation, automatic operation of our full screen editor (allowing fill-in form messages), and a new ProDOS version. We have also released *Talking Term-Exec*, aspecial version for vision impaired users, which echoes all screen text through an Echo Speech Synthesizer.

Pat O'Neil, Chairman Exec Software 201 Waltham Street Lexington, MA 02173

#### **Medicine by Modem**

Dear Editor:

Michael S. Davidson's article on software for health and fitness in the March 1985 issue of *Creative Computing* was a thorough and accurate review of a poorly understood application of computer technology.

We feel that Mr. Davidson's article might be enhanced by mention of on-line

telecommunications resources for health and fitness, such as HealthNet.

Available on CompuServe (go HNT). HealthNet is a multi-faceted health information resource containing a reference library on diseases, drugs, symptoms, and more. There are newsletters, questions and answers, and a personal feedback utility, as well as other features. The resource is updated on an ongoing basis, with all material written by physicians. It is our feeling that only through telecommunication can a user have access to current information whenever it is needed, and with a breadth unlikely on a disk-limited program (the current CompuServe library is over 3Mb and growing).

> Richard Gross, M.D., F.A.C.P. HealthNet 4611 North Oakland Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53211

#### **Two-Year Translation**

Dear Editor:

I have translated the "Micro-World Dynamics" program in the May 1983 Creative Computing from Atari Basic to Applesoft Basic. My version prints to the Apple Dot Matrix Printer and will have to be altered slightly for different printers.

Readers who would like a listing of the Applesoft version should send me a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Jim Tankard 3003 Cherry Lane Austin, TX 78703

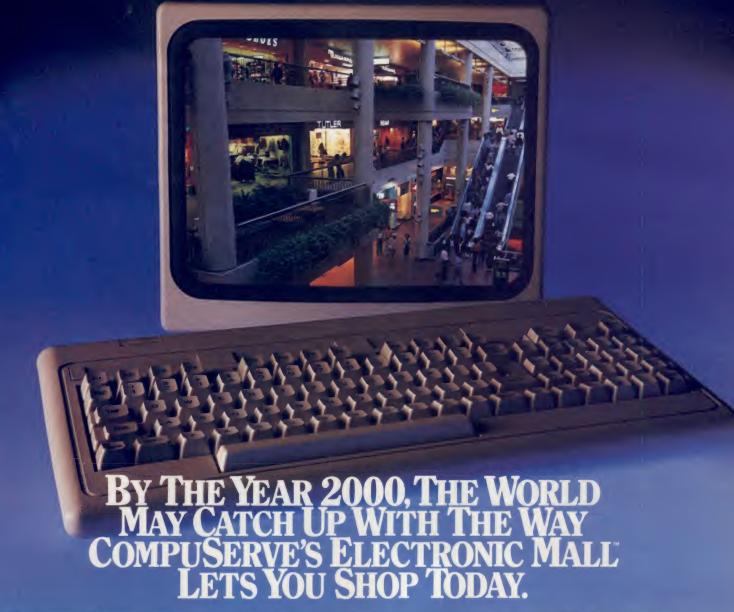
### **NOTICES**

#### Juki Address

In our review of the Juki 6300 last month, we listed Juki's consumer office instead of the main office. The address and phone number: Juki Office Machines Corp., 299 Market St., Saddle Brook, NJ 07662. (201) 368-3666.

**Modem Price Change** 

Just after we went to press with the May 1985 issue, US Robotics dropped the price of its Courier and Microlink 2400-baud modems from \$895 to \$699. Contact US Robotics, 1123 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, IL 60607. (312) 733-0497.



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## **BOOK REVIEWS**

#### Operating Systems, Basic, and Lotus 1-2-3/Russ Lockwood

The Home Computer Wars by Michael S. Tomczyk. Compute Publications, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. Softcover, 301 pages, \$9.95

he subtitle of this book is "An Insider's Account of Commodore and Jack Tramiel." So who is Michael S. Tomczyk? Only Jack's assistant, Guy Friday, and gofer all



rolled into one from April 1, 1979 to May 15, 1984.

Like a general, er, admiral, writing his memoirs after a war, Tomczyk chronicles the rise of Tramiel and Commodore. He provides the appropriate light touch in describing people, places, events, and anecdotes. Of course, everything turns up roses during his tenure, with three exceptions: a heretical corporate backstabber, a "downright rude" David Ahl who wears "glitzy black Tshirts," and pneumonia. Well, the backstabber was fired, Dave converts to become a "good personal friend," and Tomczyk recovers. End of his troubles until Jack resigns.

The Home Computer Wars makes good light reading for anyone interested in Commodore, Tramiel, and the battle for the low end computer market.

Enhancing Your Apple II by Don Lancaster. Howard Sams & Co., 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis, IN 46268. Softcover, 268 pages, \$15.95

-nhancing Your Apple II may sound like another general introduction to the world of peripherals, but beneath this nondescript title lies a wealth of information



for hardware tinkerers and programming enthusiasts. This is a roll-up-your sleeves, hands-on tutorial on improving the performance of your Apple II+, IIe, or Franklin Ace computer and assembly language programs.

Using inexpensive components. Lancaster shows you how to interconnect various chips to modify field synch, flawlessly switch to and from lores graphics, and use video changeover switches with an RF modulator. On the software side, Lancaster leads you into mixing lo-res graphics, hi-res graphics, and text on the screen, cracking machine language code, creating 191 solid background colors, and gently scrolling

If this sounds interesting, you may also want to buy the companion disk of 26 programs, for \$19.95.

Artificial Intelligence by F. David Peat. Baen Enterprises, 8-10 W. 36th St., New York, NY 10018. Softcover, 370 pages, \$8.95

rtificial Intelligence (AI) is one of the most hyped topics in computerdom. Contrary to the wishful thinking of marketing people and venture capitalists, true AI



machines are far down the road. Fortunately, F. David Peat avoids the all-toocommon trap of peddling superficial visions of the future and instead concentrates on providing a history of AI research.

Most of the book examines the development of various AI tools and techniques. Yet Peat delves beneath a cursory recounting of milestones and accomplishments to describe the assumptions and methods used by researchers. He traces the efforts to decipher human patterns and ambiguities and translate them into computer logic. Speech recognition and synthesis, expert systems, robotic vision, supercomputers, and a virtual alphabet soup of acronym-named programs are covered.

Peat weaves an interesting tale of the exploits of AI researchers in their quest for a "thinking" machine. Those interested in reading a solid introduction to AI can't go wrong with Artificial Intelligence.

The Portable Computer Book by James E. Balmer and Mattijs Moes, Arrays Inc. Book Div., 11223 S. Hindry Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90045. Softcover, 353 pages, \$19.95

he Portable Computer Book describes just about everything you can buy in the microcomputer marketplace-from hardware to software to telecommunications



service. Computing neophytes will get a solid general introduction to computers.

However, knowledgeable users, presumably the main target of portable computer marketing, will find most of the information repetitious. The one saving grace of the book is the exhaustive capsule descriptions and reviews of just about every lap, notebook, portable, and transportable computer system. Another bright spot in an otherwise stale script is the chapter on hardware and software compatibility, a prime concern of potential portable computer buyers.

Frankly, Creative Computing has covered all of the big name machines and many of the not-so-big-name machines. If this is your first issue of Creative Computing and you have just heard of portable computers, you may want to pick this book up. Otherwise, leave it on the shelf.

A Hobbyist's Guide to Computer Experimentation by John D. Lenk. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. Hardcover, 283 pages, \$25.95

This is a no-nonsense book for the real technical enthusiast who wants to explore the intricasies of computer electronics. Starting with an explanation of tools



and equipment, Lenk jumps right into experiments with logic gates, flip flops, circuits, displays, analog/digital converters, and microprocessors.

Home hobbyists, electronics tinkerers, people who buy Heathkits, people who buy Hero robot kits, and other doit-yourselfers will find this book fascinating.

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#### **BOOK BRIEFS**

#### Basic

Executive Computing in Basic: The IBM Personal Computer by Peter Mears. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 521 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10175. Softcover, 257 pages, \$19.95

Designed for the programming neophyte, the book teaches the fundamentals of Basic on the IBM PC. It provides step-by-step instructions for creating short inventory, payroll, and other business-related programs.

At Home With Basic (for Commodore 64) by Henry Mullish and Dov Kruger. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. Softcover, 270 pages, \$12.95

With a minimum of fluff, this book takes you through the fundamentals of Commodore Basic.

Using Microsoft Compiled Basic by Murray Lesser. McGraw-Hill, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. Softcover, 264 pages, \$16.95

The all-inclusive guide to the Microsoft Basic compiler running under CP/M 2.2 or 1.4 is written for intermediate to advanced Basic programmers.

Basic Atari Basic for the 400, 800, and XL Computers by James S. Coan and Richard Kushner. Hayden Book Co., Hasbrouck Heights, NJ 07604. Softcover, 324 pages, \$15.95

This rather complete book teaches Atari Basic using numerous short programming examples.

Let's Learn Basic by Ben Schneiderman. Little Brown & Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02106. Softcover, 194 pages, \$8.95

Written for 8- to 14-year-olds, the book teaches the fundamentals of Basic programming. Separate versions are available for the Apple II, Commodore 64, IBM PC, and Atari computers.

Applesoft Basic Toolbox by Larry G. Wintermeyer. Addison Wesley, Reading, MA 01867. Softcover, 514 pages, \$16.95

More like a magic bag than a toolbox, this book provides a tremendous amount of information in creating Applesoft Basic programs. Basic Adventure and Strategy Game Design for TRS-80 by Jim Meniak. Facts on File Publications, 460 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016. Softcover, 260 pages, \$9.95

Using TRSDOS 6.0 and the accompanying version of disk Basic, the book guides you in creating Basic games on the TRS-80. It includes two sections—adventure games and strategy games—and a line-by-line analysis of two games.

Basic Computer Programming for Kids by Pat Cassidy and Jim Close. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. Softcover, 220 pages, \$11.95

Written by two middle school teachers, Basic Computer Programming for Kids teaches children using TRS-80 and Apple II computers the fundamentals of Basic.

#### Lotus 1-2-3

Lotus 1-2-3 User's Handbook by Weber Systems Staff. Ballentine Books, 201 E. 50th St., New York, NY 10022. Softcover, 326 pages, \$9.95

This book teaches you to use the functions and features of *Lotus 1-2-3*. It includes numerous step-by-step examples.

MicroRef Quick Reference Guide for Lotus 1-2-3. Educational Systems, 1000 Skokie Blvd., Wilmette, IL 60091. Softcover, 83 pages, \$16.95

If you use Lotus 1-2-3, buy this handy guide—it will save you hours of searching through the manual. Other guides are available for WordStar, MultiPlan, SuperCalc, and VisiCalc. I have used the excellent WordStar guide for over a year.

Business Worksheets for Lotus 1-2-3 by Jack Grushcow. Reston Publishing, 11480 Sunset Hills Rd., Reston, VA 22090. Softcover, 270 pages, \$16.95

This book shows you how to create a series of accounting worksheets to handle general ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and payroll functions.

Lotus 1-2-3 Simplified by David Bolocan. TAB Books, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214. Softcover, 184 pages, \$10.25

A fine tutorial helps you create spreadsheets and graphics with *Lotus 1-2-3*. It includes several examples.

The ABCs of Lotus 1-2-3 by Bill Kling. Scott Foresman & Co., 1900 E. Lake

Ave., Glenview, IL 60025. Softcover, 403 pages, \$18.95

This how-to book leads the *Lotus 1-2-3* novice by the hand, from finding the disk drive through creating databases. It includes several examples.

Business Graphics with Lotus 1-2-3 by William R. Osgood and Dennis P. Curtin. Curtin & London Inc., 6 Vernon St., Somerville, MA 02145. Softcover, 201 pages, \$19.95

This book shows how to create *Lotus 1-2-3* graphics to analyze your business. It includes many examples and touches on basic business management principles.

#### **Operating Systems**

Starting With Unix by P.J. Brown. Addison Wesley, Reading, MA 01867. Softcover, 221 pages, \$12.95

This introduction to Unix explains the ideas and concepts behind the operating system and then shows how to use it.

Inside CP/M Plus; Inside CP/M-86; Inside Concurrent CP/M all by David E. Cortesi. Holt Rinehart and Winston, CBS College Publishing, 383 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10017. Softcover, 261 pages, \$17.95

The author of *Inside CP/M* helps you master the various operating systems.

MS-DOS User's Guide by Paul Hoffman and Tamara Nicoloff. Osborne/ McGraw-Hill, 2600 Tenth St., Berkeley, CA 94710. Softcover, 312 pages, \$17.95

A well-done, step-by-step guide to learning the idiosyncrasies of MS-DOS and PC-DOS.

ProDos Quick and Simple by John G. Burdick and Peter B. Weiser. Scott Foresman & Co., 1900 E. Lake Ave., Glenview, IL 60025. Softcover, 246 pages, \$19.95

This how-to book describes the features and functions of ProDos. It includes a chapter on converting DOS 3.3 files and programs to ProDos.

Inside Commodore DOS by Richard Immers and Gerald G. Neufeld. Data-Most, 20660 Nordhoff St., Chatsworth, CA 91311. Softcover, 508 pages, \$19.95

The subtitle reads "the complete guide to the 1541 disk operating system." How true. For advanced programmers only.



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### RECREATIONAL COMPUTING

#### The Challenge of Self-Reference/Michael W. Ecker

reetings! Welcome to "Recreational Computing," a new column which will appear regularly in Creative Computing. We will play, explore, challenge, as well as form conjectures, test them, and just plain have good

programming fun.

I would especially like to invite all readers to try the challenges, come up with your own solutions, and your own problems as well. They should be recreational in nature. Digit delving and other forms of "microcomputer mathemagic" in Basic are what I have foremost in mind, but I wish to hear from you. Your ideas, if used, will be acknowledged in this column. I solicit your new problems, programs, improved solutions, etc. I will also ans wer readers who have pertinent questions and who supply a SASE. You may write to me directly: Michael W. Ecker, Ph.D., Contributing Editor, Creative Computing, 129 Carol Dr., Clarks Summit, PA 18411.

Please try to keep your solutions in generic Basic (Microsoft), and as machine-independent as possible. For those who wish to send longer programs, please note that I do not have time to type in long listings, so if you have one of the following machines, magnetic media submissions are welcome: I have a TRS-80 Model 3 with 48K and two disk drives and tape, a TRS-80 Model 4P with 128K and two disk drives, and a Sanyo MBC-555 with 256K and two single-sided drives under MS-DOS 1.25 only. The Sanyo can read IBM PC Basic programs if you save them in ASCH format on one side only. I do have access to other machines, including IBM PCs, but these are less convenient.

Please also feel free to keep the editors aware of your interest so that we can see whether there is sufficient interest for an expanded column. I think you will be pleased to know that this column is partially a result of a survey taken earlier by Creative Computing in which you readers indicated interests beyond the ordinary business applications so prevalent in other magazines. Credit Creative and David Ahl for responding to your

Dr. Michael W. Ecker is Associate Professor of Mathematics and Computer Science at the University of Scranton in Scranton, PA. wishes. And now, off to our first problem.

Last year, Andy Bulfer of New Jersey wrote to me and posed the following very interesting challenge. It might not be brand new, but it is a natural one that you will enjoy. Write a program which, when run, produces an exact listing of the program itself—no more and no less. Worded that way, of course, there is an easy solution. Think about it before you read on.

Have you thought about it? The trivial solution is a one-liner:

10 LIST

but somehow that hardly seems sport-

In the world of programming, running applications is analogous to using language.

ing. Suppose we insist on a solution that will run on as many machines as possible (no PEEKS or POKES, CALLS, machine language subroutines, input, etc.) and which does not allow the LIST command. Can you find a solution then? Next time I will publish one of Dr. Bulfer's ingenious solutions.

The explanation behind the title this month lies in the analogous situation with logical puzzles. The prototype of these is Russell's Paradox. One version of this goes as follows: Sal is a barber in the town of Seville. His clients are precisely all the barbers of Seville who do not shave themselves; nobody else is a client. The question is: Who shaves Sal?

If Sal shaves himself, then he must be one of his own clients, since he shaves nobody else. That makes him, by construction, a barber who doesn't shave himself. Hence, if he shaves himself, he doesn't shave himself.

On the other hand, if Sal doesn't shave himself, he is a barber of Seville who doesn't shave himself. But that makes him one of his own clients. Hence, Sal shaves Sal. It follows that if he doesn't shave himself, then he does.

In summary, we have a paradox: he shaves himself if and only if he doesn't!

The element of self-reference may be thought of as the culprit. Actually, the real problem lies in the inadmissible mixture of ordinary language (object language) with language about language (metalanguage). You may see this more clearly with this easier example: This sentence is false.

Is that true or false? Again, if true, then it's true that it's false, so it's false. But if it's false, then it's false that it's false, so it must be true. In other words, a paradox: it's true if and only if it's false. The problem is the intermingling of metalanguage (to judge truth or falsity) and object language (used for ordinary sentences, the ones about which judgments may be later made).

In the world of programming, running applications is analogous to using language. Editing and listing are analogous to using metalanguage (language or devices to act on the language—the

listing-itself).

This programming challenge should provide some good food for thought. Next time I will show Dr. Bulfer's very interesting solution, which he wrote for an Apple computer. I should point out that, very strictly speaking, most other computer owners will not be able to solve this 100%—about 99% maybe. The reason for this is that the Basic interpreter on an IBM PC, a TRS-80, a Sanyo 550 or 555, and many other machines with Microsoft Basic, inserts an additional space in front of numbers. If you use one of these computers and have the command:

Print "10 Print (message)" upon execution, you will get your 10 Print (message), but you will note that the first digit, 1, is printed in the second column on your screen, not the first. The listing, however, will always be printed out flush left. I doubt that we can do anything about that, however. Next time I will give the solution with the modification and indicate what to change for you more fortunate (in this one case, that is) Apple owners.

Until next month, happy recreational computing!

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## TELETALK

#### What's So Standard About RS-232?/Corey Sandler

lave you ever wondered why most medical doctors practice and practice until their handwriting (in Latin, no less!) is all but undecipherable by mere patients like us? It is all part of the process of "mystification" by which the ordinary is made to seem extraordinary, and by which we suspend all ordinary measures of what 12 minutes of someone's time and a tongue depressor are really worth.

I've decided that it is professional mystification that is also at work in the computer communications field-my final conclusion after nearly ten years of trying to figure out why something that is called the RS-232C "standard" is actually about as standardized as the Republican Party and the Supreme

("Why, sure we sell standard RS-232C cables," the computer store dealer told me. "Which one do you want? The RTS/DCE standard? The DTE standard? The IBM male to male DB-25? The IBM female to 9-pin C-shell? The gold standard?")

In my business as a writer on microcomputer topics, I am constantly installing and trying out new pieces of hardware and software in one or another computer. If I were to connect together all of the cables in my collection of "standard" RS-232C cords, they might reach from Silicon Valley to Boca Raton-but they probably wouldn't work together.

I have recently embarked on another great search for the proper cable to connect the RS-232C output (an unusual, round female DIN plug) on my laptop portable computer to the DB-25 input on a lightweight thermal printer. So far, no luck, but then again I've only been at it for three weeks.

Anyway, I decided to go to the record books. Here's what I found: the RS-232C specification is an Electronics Industries Association (EIA) Standard. put into effect back in the dinosaur age of computing, 1969. It was written to establish, once and for always, the official way to make an interface between Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) and Data

Communications Equipment (DCE) using serial digital data transmission. In most cases today, a piece of DTE is more commonly referred to as a computer; an item of DCE is a modem or a printer.

The "standard" defined the EIA position on electrical signal characteristics, the mechanical elements of the connection, and a functional assignment for interchange circuits. Table 1 lists the official pin assignments as implemented in the official 25-pin DB-25 connector.

Now, that all sounds so very neat. All of the important elements of telecommunications are there—the transmit and receive channels, communication rate and signal quality checks, and the important back-and-forth "handshaking" connections. (This is how most computers communicate. Computer A: 'Are you ready to receive?" Computer B: "Yes." Computer A: "Look out, here it comes." Computer B: "Got it. Want me to read it back to you?" And so on.)

Direction

Table 1.

Pin Name of Signal

1	. 111	rame or signar	Direction
	1	Earth Ground	
	2	Transmitted data	To DCE
ı	3	Received data	To DTE
ı	4	Request to send	To DCE
1	5	Clear to send	To DTE
ı	6	Data Set ready	To DTE
	7	Logic ground	
ı	8	Carrier detect	To DTE
	9	Reserved	
ı	10	Reserved	
	11	Unassigned	
		Secondary carrier detect	To DTE
1	13	Secondary clear to send	To DTE
1		Secondary transmitted data	To DCE
	15	Transmit clock	To DTE
		Secondary received data	To DTE
	17	Receiver clock	To DTE
		Unassigned	
	19	Secondary request to send	To DCE
	20	Data terminal ready	To DCE
	21	Signal quality detect	To DTE
	22	9	To DTE
		Data rate select	To DCE
		Transmit clock	To DCE
	25	Unassigned	

Therefore, you might think, any computer or modem manufacturer who claimed to adhere to the RS-232C standard would be telling you and me that we could find that good old RTS signal over there on pin 4, and the ever-popular DTR across the way on pin 20. But,

Taking a page from Alice in Wonderland, the EIA says that there are actually 13 standard but different implementations of the signal connections for an RS-232C interface. They have designated them with letters from A to M. But just to make absolutely certain that even that attempt at standardization is of no value, they added an Interface Type Z. What is Z? Why, it's "anything else."

We mere users get to pay outrageous prices (one local store gets 65 bucks for a three-foot "standard" cable), because it is all but impossible to have the right connection the first time.

Well, as a public service to the readers of this august publication, I'd like to let you all in on two trade secrets that just might save your job, your family life, or your computer.

The first is a wonderful little device called a Smart Cable, available from IQ Technologies Inc., 11811 N.E. First St., Suite 308, Bellevue, WA 98005. This little black box is definitely a creation from the witch doctor's back room. It sits between your basic DCE and DTE (computer and modem or printer, remember?) and somehow manages to figure out what is being sent on which wire from one device, and at the same time what is being expected on which wire on the other device. I don't understand it. but I'm quite willing to be mystified here, since it works in 95% of the cases I've tried.

And now I've been introduced to one more bit of American ingenuity: a set of fat white looseleaf binders called Micro Match from a company called Command Computer Corp., P.O. Box 5096, Philadelphia, PA, 19111. (215) 745-

Want to know how to hook up a Novation J-Cat modem to the asyn-

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chronous communications card on the IBM PC? Why, look it up in the index and you'll find that it requires a "standard" RS-232C cable with pins 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 connected straight through. You'll also find specific mode, parity, switch, and jumper settings for the computer and for the modem, as well as general advice on serial cable grounding principles, length limits, and wire types.

Want to hook up an Altos Computer to that very same Novation J-Cat modem? Why, you need the "standard" RS-232C cable with pins 1 and 7 connected straight through, pins 2 and 3 crossed in each direction, and pin 20 on the computer side connected to pin 8 on the modem side.

I wish it weren't so, but until manufacturers can get their acts straight, the Micro Match blueprints and indexes should be required products as all computer dealerships. And, if your office or personal setup has a regular influx of new "standard" RS-232C devices, these books should pay for themselves in aggravation relief within minutes of receipt.

**Pony Express Revisited** 

A stupendous battle between a couple of not-small contenders in the growing field of electronic mail utilities is in the making. Leading the pack is MCI Mail, an offshoot of the MCI long distance telephone service. Sniping from a bit back is EasyLink, from Western Union, which can draw its lineage directly back to the Pony Express. And soon to lumber onto the scene is the diversifying and hungry AT&T giant.

Speaking of the Pony Express, though, I find myself amused at the two latest services being offered by these elec-

tronic postal services.

Easy Link sent me an "Express Document," a laser-printed hand-delivered envelope it says can wing its way from a personal computer to someone's personal hands in two hours or less.

The system works like this: I type a document into the memory of my computer (mine is made by IBM), dial up EasyLink (on my modem from Code-a-Phone), going through the discount long distance utility that connects our house out in the country to New York (MCI, as a matter of fact), and link to Western Union. The folks there bounce my message off a satellite or through a cable to an office somewhere near me where it is printed out and stuffed into an envelope. And then a delivery truck from DHL Worldwide Courier Express picks up the package and heads for the hills.

Well, it works—as does a similar four-hour service from MCI Mail—but it sounds like the Pony Express to me.

And then MCI fires back with a new service that they say is the latest thing in electronic communication: MCI Mail Alert.

Alert works like this: from my computer to the long distance utility to the MCI system and there into the electronic mailbox of the person I am sending the message to. And then a friendly operator at MCI will telephone the lucky recipient (up to three calls within a two-hour period) and tell him, "You have a message in your mailbox. Why don't you sign on and read it some time?"

It sure sounds like the way telegrams are delivered these days—isn't that Western Union's business?



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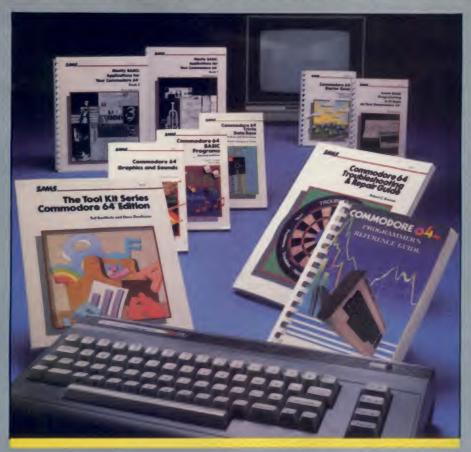
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## Wristwatch Terminals

The Datagraph System and PC Datagraph give timepieces a new dimension/Joe Desposito

wristwatch that connects to a computer sounds like something out of a Dick Tracy comic strip. But it's for real. Seiko has coined the term datagraph (data terminal/chronograph) and introduced two products, the Datagraph System and PC Datagraph, that allow you to upload information from a base-station computer to a wristwatch.

With these products, it is possible to enter information such as phone numbers, memos, and schedules into a computer and transmit them to the watch. Then, with the press of a button, you can retrieve the information from the watch anywhere and anytime.

The Datagraph System consists of a wrist module, a controller, and a minikeyboard. You enter information into the controller through its keyboard, press a button, and the information is transferred to the watch. Alternately, you can enter data through the mini-keyboard for transfer to the watch. The suggested retail price of this system is \$340.

The PC Datagraph is a wrist terminal that connects to your personal computer through its serial port. Information is entered at the computer and then loaded into the watch. The cost of the PC Datagraph is \$150. It works with the IBM PC and compatibles, the PCjr, Apple II series computers, the Commodore 64, and the Radio Shack Model 100.

**Electromagnetic Data Transmission** 

At first glance, the Datagraph System watch appears similar to its fivefunction LCD cousins. It has a stainless steel band and a face that shows day, date, and time. Four buttons reside just below the display. But inside its modest looking case is enough RAM to hold 2000 characters of data, or a full month's schedule at 20 characters per day. The problem is how to fill up that memory space with just four buttons. The solution is a controller: a package the size of a good paperback, with a Chiclet keyboard, a thermal printer, a ROM pack, and an electromagnetic transmission circuit (ETC).

To fill up the memory all you do is place the watch on the ETC (look, Ma, no connections), press the transmit button on the watch, type in the data on the controller, and signal when you are through. Simple. And reassuring to sci-fi buffs who knew all along that this was the logical way to do it.

Whatever you enter into the watch (memos or your schedule) can be sent to the printer for a hard copy. It is the hightech way to write notes to yourself. And if you want to get fancy there are little graphics characters, like a telephone handset, wine glass, bell, and others, that you can add to a memo.

The controller can do other things besides transmit memos. It can also per-

form like a four-function calculator with the watch face as its display. There are a couple of problems, however. The calculator can't access the printer, and the calculator shuts off after about ten minutes of inactivity, losing whatever is in memory.

Another feature of the controller is that you can do Basic programming on it. The controller has an 8K subset of Microsoft Basic built in and either 1561 or 2922 bytes of RAM to work with. The watch is used as the display. Don't get excited though. You can't put a program into the watch and run it sans controller. The watch may be able to substitute for "crib sheets" through its memo function, but it can't make calculations on the run. Anyway the system is fairly slow, taking about 9.4 minutes to complete Ahl's CC Benchmark with an accuracy mark of .187805 (see Creative Computing, July 1984).

For those times when you have a few hours to kill, games can be loaded into the watch and played from it. Included are a horizontal version of Space Invaders, a four-man race complete with betting odds, computer concentration, and a fortune telling game called Amida's luck.

If you find that the controller is inconvenient to carry along with you, the mini-keyboard fits in a shirt pocket. But the tradeoff is the loss of the printer, Basic, and games.

## From Seiko

tion to its normal time/calendar mode. When you load the monthly schedule, it replaces Memo A and B. Only one game can be resident in the watch at a time, and any of them replaces both Memo A and B or the monthly schedule. The watch can emit an hourly time signal as well as sound a daily alarm. The controller is not needed to set the normal watch functions.

#### The PC to Wristwatch Connection

The PC Datagraph foregoes electromagnetic transfer and settles for transmission through the serial port of any of a number of personal computers. The PC Datagraph we tried was for the IBM PC and compatibles.

The watch itself has a two-line by 20-character display and six buttons below it. It normally displays time, day, and date. The band is black stainless steel. To load information into the watch. a special connector attaches between it and the RS-232 port of an IBM PC.

The software included with the PC Datagraph allows you to enter 80 data entries 24 characters long. It is written in Basic and menu driven. You can enter memos, schedule alarms, weekly alarms, and world time. To navigate through your "database," you can assign a label to each memo or alarm. Once your labels are loaded into the watch, a "terminal" button jumps you from label to label. Once you find the label you want, arrow buttons step you through the memo. However, you can also set a schedule or weekly alarm, in which case the watch beeps and automatically displays the

message that you entered earlier.

Setting up the watch for transmission is straightforward except for one thing-Seiko provides a cable with a male RS-232 connector. Normally, serial boards for the IBM PC also use the male connector. So we had to insert a gender changer between the two of them. Otherwise transmission went smoothly.

#### Conclusions

Whether or not you can be seduced by the idea of wearing a datagraph on your wrist, there are some hard questions to answer about these products. I happen to have spent \$150 on a fivefunction Seiko LCD some years ago and have never regretted the purchaseeven when the prices came tumbling down. However, to spend \$340 on the Datagraph system seems to me to border on lunacy. At \$150, however, the PC Datagraph is worth considering. For me it would help clean up the wads of notes and phone numbers that I continuously stuff into my wallet. And the alarm features are just the thing to help meet appointments and avoid parking tickets, among other things. However, there may come a time when you want to load some data into the watch, but your PC is not readily available.

To sum up, I think the Datagraph idea is interesting and has some potential, but it may fall short in practice.

CIRCLE 401 ON READER SERVICE CARD

#### Hardware Profile

Name: Seiko Datagraph System Type: Wrist terminal

Components: UC-2000 wrist module, UC-2100 mini-keyboard, UC-2200 controller

Display Resolution: 4 lines x 10 characters LCD

Port: Electromagnetic coupling, duplex serial system

Documentation: UC-2100, UC-2200 and Basic manuals

Summary: Extends the capabilities currently found on LCD watches to include memo

and schedule storage and display Price: \$340

Name: Seiko PC Datagraph Type: Wrist terminal

Components: RC-1000 Wrist terminal, RS-232 cable, software

Display Resolution: 2 lines x 20 characters Port: RS-232

Documentation: RC-1000, software manuals

Summary: Links a wristwatch to most PCs for message storage and alarm functions

Price: \$150

Distributor: Hattori Corporation of America

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## How to avoid paying your bills.



Alan Greenspan, Famous Economic Advisor

"The other day, a prominent politician in the executive branch of our government phoned me up.

'Alan', he said to me, 'the budget is a mess'. 'No joke', I said.

'Not that budget,'the prominent politician continued. 'My budget. My checking's overdrawn. They're threatening to disconnect my phones. I even

got into a shouting match with my wife when I tried to lay off the servants.

'Civil?'

'Not very. And I think I'm about to be audited. What would I show them? Who keeps receipts for embassy parties?'

At this point, we were disconnected. And although it was too late to teach proper money management to this prominent politician, there is a lesson all of us can learn from his misfortune.

Everyone has to pay their bills, and nobody likes to do it.

You can keep file folders full of bills, drawers stuffed with grocery receipts, envelopes brimming with cancelled checks, and at the end of the month, it still takes hours to figure out just where your money has gone. Not to mention how long it takes to straighten things out at the end of the year.

Well, after years of financial consulting, I've discovered a way to avoid paying your bills: let an Apple® II Personal Computer pay them for you.

There are several advantages to letting an Apple handle your finances.

It will save you time.
It will organize everything.
It will tell you, at a glance,

exactly what is going on with your money.

It will pay your bills, and never send you any.
And now, I'd like to turn the page over to those
nice people at Apple, who will explain, in their own
excruciating detail, just what I'm talking about."

#### The Apple II and the Home Budget.

With software programs like The Home Accountant™ and Dollars & Sense,™ the Apple II makes

and Dollars & Sense, the Apple II makes it easy to set up household books. First, it will ask you some questions about your home finances. Like how much money you bring in each month, how much rent you pay, and whether you owe money to credit card companies, mortgage

holders, or any other surly characters. Then, it will ask you to enter some of the bills you receive each month whose prices may vary:



An Apple II will take care of everything from your household budget to your taxes with software programs like Dollars & Sense, The Home Accountant, and Tax Preparer.

phone, utilities, and the like. Then, it will ask you where you keep your money, and for the numbers of your various checking and savings accounts.

That's really all there is to it. After that, an Apple II can automatically write checks for all your fixed expenses each month. It will also tell you what other bills you can be expecting, and when you enter their costs, an Apple II will pay them, too.

An Apple II will see to it that your checkbooks remain balanced, and that you'll know when your expenses are about to exceed your income. It can even help you plan to buy a new car. Or a home.

Or a fur-lined boat, if your budget permits.



With our Scribe\* color/graphics printer, you can automatically print out your own checks—not to mention reports, papers, almost anything. Except money.

#### How to avoid your banker

After the Apple II writes your checks, it can call your bank with the help of your telephone and an Apple modem. And faster than a teller can say "Next window,

please," you can find out all your balances, enter deposits, see what checks have cleared, transfer money from one account to another, and even pay off some of your credit cards and other bills electronically—without ever writing a check.

So the only time you'll have to go to the bank is when you want to visit with your money, personally.







It can manage your entire stock portfolio wilb programs like Dow Jones Investor's Workshop<sup>50</sup> and Charles Schwab and Company's The Equalizer<sup>50</sup> It can even show you what's going on in your bank account.

Which, when and Company's The Equalizer. It can even show you will done in moderation, we can recommend most highly.

#### The Apple II and making money.

An Apple II can do wondrous things for your personal finances. With several different software programs, you can become your own stockbroker. Again, by



This is an Apple modern. Not much to look at, we admit, but it does let you pay buts and trade stocks by phone. It also connects your Apple 11 to a wealth of information services, like THE SOURCE on and CompuServe.

using an Apple modem, you'll gain instant access to financial news sources like *The Wall Street Journal*, *Barrons*, and the Dow Jones News/Retrieval\* service. Find out what they've been saying on *Wall \$treet Week*. And in most cases, get up to the minute price quotes on over six thousand stocks, options, and other securities.

An Apple II lets you buy and sell securities right in your home or office, at the moment you want to make the trade. It automatically updates your portfolio and gives you detailed holding reports. It even produces charts and graphs, so you can quickly see how you and your investments are doing.

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If you become perturbed everytime the subject of doing taxes comes up, an Apple II can do them for you with programs like Forecast™and Tax Preparer.™

It can store your records, plan for the next year, and calculate your taxes.

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> out completed tax forms that the I.R.S. will accept.

And it can do about 10,000 other things totally unrelat-

ed to taxes or this ad. So there's no telling how far an Apple II can take you.

"Well, I think that about covers it. And what if, after all of this, you still have some money left over?

Congratulations. You're doing a lot better than the government."



<sup>\*</sup>A note to Dr. Greenspan's relatives: He says. "Don't get excited. This isn't my real bank account." © 1985 Apple Computer, Inc. Apple and the Apple logo are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. The Home Accountant is a trudemark of Continental Software. Dollars & Sense and Forecast are trademarks of Monogram. Dow Jones News, Retrieval and Dow Jones Investor's Workshop are trademarks of Dow Jones and Company, Inc. The SOFTICE is a service mark of Source Telecomputing Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reader's Digest Association, Inc. Composerve is a trademark of Composerve Corporation, an H & R Block Company. The Equalizer and Equalizer are trademarks of Obarles Schwab & Company, Inc. Spectrum is a registered service mark of the Chase Manbattan Corporation. For an authorized Apple dealer near you call (800) 538-9696. In Canada, call (800) 268-7796 or (800) 268-7637.

## AT&T 6300

Clash of the Titans: Round one/Russ Lockwood

Por better or worse, the breakup of Ma Bell has forced giant AT&T to crawl out from under the monopolistic blanket of protection and into the competitive high-technology arena. AT&T has taken its size, household name, budget, and reputation for quality into the computer marketplace with the 6300, an imported Olivetti-made IBM PC compatible.

For its first foray, AT&T has done a commendable job. The 6300 is a solid IBM PC compatible. Like other desktop computers, the 6300 consists of three components: a display, detachable keyboard, and system unit housing the cpu, disk drives, and electronic innards of the system.

The Olivetti-made 6300 sports a smaller footprint than the IBM PC, which gives you a little more desktop space. Lifting off the system unit cover reveals an 8086 microprocessor running at 8 MHz. The benchmark results in Table 1 will give you an idea of the faster speed of the 6300 compared to the IBM PC. (For a detailed description of the benchmark test, see the July 1984 issue of *Creative Computing*.)

The AT&T 6300 supports an 8087 numeric co-processor, runs MS-DOS, and comes with .28K RAM (expandable to 640K), a serial port and a parallel port, and two 5.25" 360K floppy disk drives. An optional 10Mb Winchester hard disk drive can replace one of the floppy drives.

The 6300 system unit includes seven expansion slots. Note that the hard disk version uses one of the slots for the drive controller board, leaving you six expansion slots. Five of the seven slots accept the standard eight-bit expansion boards made by the host of third-party manufacturers. The other two slots are designed to accept the newer and faster 16-bit boards.



#### **Hardware Profile**

Name: AT&T 6300 Type: Business computer

CPU: 16-bit 8086, 8 MHz RAM: 128K (expandable to 640K)

Keyboard: Detachable, 84 keys, slant adjustable

Display: 80 x 25 characters; normal graphics, 320 x 200 pixels (four colors); en-

hanced graphics, 640 x 400 pixels (16 colors)

Disk drives: Two 360K 5.25" floppy drives or one floppy and one 10Mb hard disk

Ports: One RS-232C serial and one parallel

**Dimensions:** System unit: 16.5" x 15" x 6"; Keyboard: 18.2" x 8" x 1.3"; Display:

16.7" x 13.7" x 15.2"

Operating System: MS-DOS Documentation: Looseleaf user's guide

Summary: Slow-selling but fast processing Olivetti-made IBM PC compatible

Price: 128K, graphics board, and two floppy drives \$2499

Manufacturer: AT&T Information Systems

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Brentwood, TN 37027

(800) 247-1212

 IBM PC
 24 seconds
 0.1159668
 6.3

 6300
 8 seconds
 0.0058594
 7.2

#### Table 1. Ahl's Simple Benchmark Test.

However, these 16-bit slots are not compatible with the scheme used in the IBM PC AT, which partially explains the dearth of third-party boards made specifically for the 6300. In fact, although the 6300 has been available for over a year, Thesys is one of the few

pixels It uses one of the 16-bit expansion slots AT&T also offers a color monitor.

The detachable, slant-adjustable keyboard mimics the IBM PC keyboard with two exceptions: the Caps Lock and Num Lock keys are equipped with I EDs and raised bumps appear on the J and F

However, we must repeat our standard caveat regarding IBM PC compatibles: try the package you want to use before you buy the computer.

The base model AT&T 6300, with 128K RAM, two 360K floppy drives, one serial port, one parallel port, and monochrome monitor costs \$2495. The hard disk version, with 256K RAM, one floppy drive, one 10Mb hard disk drive, and a monochrome monitor costs \$4420. The color monitor retails for \$795.

#### **Recent Enhancements**

Released in June 1984, the 6300 has seen several enhancements in 1985. The Communications Manager expansion board plugs into the 6300 and the IBM PC and features a built-in 1200/300 baud modem, simultaneous voice and data transmission, one-button dialing from a directory of up to 200 phone numbers, and AT&T 4410 and DEC VT-100 terminal emulation. The board retails for \$599.

The 6300 can now compare with the IBM PC AT with the addition of a 20Mb, internal, half-height Winchester hard disk drive and a 512K RAM upgrade kit for \$5620. AT&T also offers the 8087-2 numeric co-processor for \$295. A two-button mouse, compatible with Microsoft Word, DR Draw and DR Graph, Lotus 1-2-3, MultiPlan, and SuperCalc 3, is available for \$150.

On the software side, AT&T has released the \$395 Xenix 3.0 operating system along with a \$450 software development package a \$150 text processing package. Other software packages include File It!, a \$295 interactive file manager; Informix, a \$795 relational database management system; and a \$100 AT&T 513 terminal emulation program.

Software announced but not released includes the MS-DOS 3.1 operating system and a business accounting series with general ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable, payroll, and inventory modules.

#### Starlan Networking Power

The AT&T Starlan local area network links computers, workstations, terminals, and peripherals through ordinary telephone wiring. It connects MS-DOS machine to MS-DOS machine, unix machine to Unix machine, and MS-DOS machine to Unix machine. Starlan handles up to 1200 physical connections. Interfaces will become available to connect Starlan to other net-

#### **Fastcard**



The Fastcard from Thesys is one of the few AT&T 6300-specific memory expansion boards available from third-party manufacturers. It holds 384K RAM (using 256K DRAM chips) and has a 16-bit interface. Note that you must have 256K RAM on the 6300 motherboard before installing the Fastcard.

The Fastcard also comes with

Fastware utility software—a RAM disk and print spooler.

Installation is quick and simple. After removing the system unit cover and expansion slot cover, you press the board into an appropriate slot, flip a couple DIP switches, and then reassemble the 6300. The two pages of instructions supplied by Thesys are more than adequate to guide you through the procedure.

Our evaluation unit worked perfectly—first time, every time. The boot-up diagnostics recognized the extra memory immediately and we were able to partition the memory using the Fastware RAM disk.

If you are looking for a memory expansion board for your AT&T 6300, we can recommend the Thesys Fastcard. With 384K RAM, a 16-bit bus, software, and a \$325 pricetag, it deserves a serious look.

Thesys Memory Products, 7345 E. Acoma Dr., Scottsdale, AZ 85260. (612) 991-7356.

CIRCLE 402 ON READER SERVICE CARD

companies that offers a board (see sidebar) specifically for the AT&T computer. AST Research has agreed to make communications boards and may offer additional boards in the future.

The display adapter drives both a monochrome and color monitor. Graphics resolution is 640 x 200 pixels (black and white) or 320 x 200 pixels (four-color), and text resolution is 25 lines of 80 characters. On our greenscreen monochrome monitor, different colors are displayed as different shades of green. The monitor sits on a handy tilt/swivel pedestal.

AT&T also offers a graphics board that generates 16 colors (or shades of green) with a resolution of 640 x 400 keys. The tactile and aural feedback rate good to excellent.

AT&T includes an excellent set of three-ring, looseleaf manuals with the system.

Software Compatibility

As is to be expected, the AT&T 6300 is a true IBM PC compatible and runs most off-the-shelf IBM PC software. To make a long story short, the computer runs Lotus 1-2-3 version 1A, Microsoft Flight Simulator, Ashton-Tate dBase III and Framework, Borland Turbo Pascal and Sidekick, Hayes Smartcom II, and a variety of other business, education, and entertainment software.

### Unix PC

AT&T calls the Unix PCa "desktop intelligent workstation" that "civilizes the Unix operating system while retaining its power." This multi-tasking, multi-user system integrates voice and data communications and offers a full mouse, pull-down menu. and windowing environment. It consists of a system unit, detachable keyboard, and monitor.

The heart of the Unix PC is a 68010 microprocessor operating at a scorching 10MHz. The 68010 provides 32-bit internal processing with a 16-bit external data bus. The big difference between the 68010 and 68000 microprocessors is the ability of the 68010 to use virtual memory, that is, to use disk space as an extension of RAM.

The Unix PC comes with 512K RAM expandable to 2Mb, one 320K floppy disk drive compatible with MS-DOS formats, one half-height 10Mb or 20Mb Winchester hard disk drive, a built-in graphics board, parallel and RS-232C serial ports, and a built-in 1200/300 baud modem. It has three expansion slots.

The 103-key detachable keyboard connects to the system unit via



a 6' coiled cord. A three-button mouse, with 4' cord, connects to the keyboard. The 12" green-screen monochrome monitor sits on a tilt/ swivel stand and offers a resolution of 720 x 348 pixels.

The Unix PC features Phone Manager, a telephone management system with electronic mail, line control, and call management capabilities.

The base unit, with 512K RAM and a 10Mb hard disk, retails for \$5095. The high-end unit, with 1Mb RAM and 20Mb hard disk, sells for \$6095. A 512K RAM expansion board

For software, the Unix System V operating system sells for \$495, the development tools package retails for \$395, and a utilities package costs \$495.

Although the Unix PC has just been introduced, Computer Systems president James D. Edwards notes AT&T has already received orders for "several thousand" Unix PCs.

works, including AT&T Information Systems Network, IBM Systems Network Architecture, and Ethernet.

However, before you rush off to buy a Starlan network, note that major parts will not become available until the fourth quarter 1985 or the first quarter 1986. AT&T quotes a price of approximately \$800 per connection for an eightworkstation configuration. In contrast, the IBM local area network is scheduled for release during the second quarter 1985.

#### The Last Die Roll

You have probably seen the big bucks TV advertising campaign by AT&T. In one commercial, AT&T announced it has entered the "personal computer game." The commercial describes a few features of the computer and then ends with an AT&T representative sitting back and saying "It's your move." Frankly, the marketing folks should have their collective heads examined. With billions of dollars at stake, the computer industry is anything but a game. Letting other companies make their move effectively relinquishes

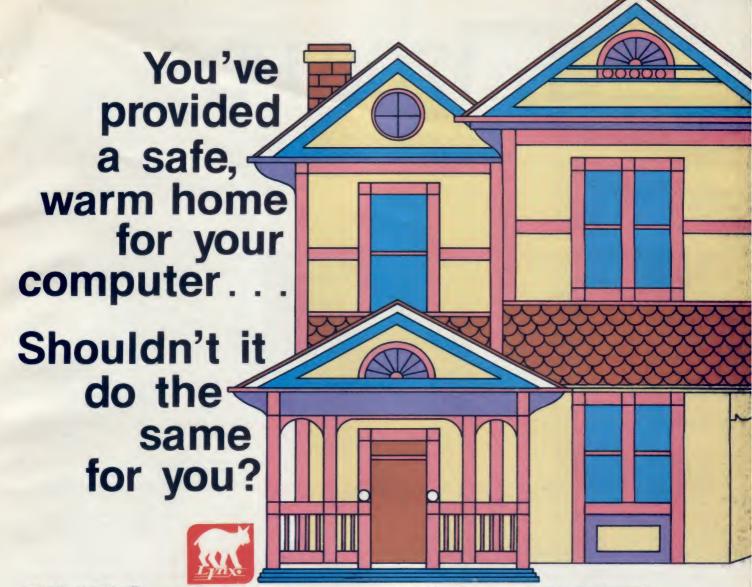
According to the Wall Street Journal. AT&T sold only 28,500 6300s in 1984. Compare that to the estimated 1.5 million IBM Personal Computers and you can see that AT&T has a long way to go to challenge Big Blue seriously. However, James D. Edwards, president of Computer Systems for AT&T Information Systems, recently announced that the company has sold more 6300s in January and February of 1985 than all of last year. Perhaps AT&T has learned that vying for business in the competitive market is quite different from "competing" in a protected market.

IBM has already made their move with the PC AT (see December 1984 for full review) and Kaypro and Tomcat

have released AT compatibles. AT&T has responded with the Unix PC (see sidebar), originally codenamed the 7300. Another machine, the 9300, is rumored to be on the drawing boards. With one new machine out and another in the offing, AT&T shows it possesses the will to compete in the personal computer market, and with 1983 sales of \$64 billion (compared to \$39 billion for IBM), AT&T certainly has the resources to go head-to-head with IBM. The result could be a clash of the Titans.

The 6300 is a good first effort for AT&T, although it is entering an already crowded field. It features excellent IBM PC compatibility, competitive price, and a number of enhancements to keep it even, if not one step ahead of most of the competition. AT&T is a major corporation, and its impressive record of telephone service and support should carry over to the computer side.

CIRCLE 403 ON READER SERVICE CARD



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CIRCLE 154 ON READER SERVICE CARD

# Tandy 1200 HD

Winchester version of the Tandy 1000/Russ Lockwood

n the December 1984 issue, we reviewed the Tandy 1000, a solid IBM PC and PCjr compatible sporting a bargain price. According to press releases from Fort Worth, Tandy 1000 sales are booming, making it one of the most successful releases in Tandy history. Rather than rest on its laurels, however, Tandy has introduced a hard disk version, the Tandy 1200 HD, that is likely to be as successful as the Tandy 1000.

The 1200 HD comes with 256K RAM (expandable to 640K), a 10Mb hard disk drive, a 360K double sided, double density floppy disk drive, a parallel port, and an 84-key detachable keyboard. You can buy a display adapter board (\$299) and color monitor (\$549) from Tandy or purchase comparable hardware from one of a host of third-party manufacturers.

The 1200 HD supports the 8087 numeric co-processor. It offers five expansion slots instead of the seven in the IBM PC XT (the hard disk version of the PC). After installing the drive controllers, a display adapter board, and a memory board, you are left with precious few slots.

While the keyboard of the 1000 duplicates the keyboard of its big non-IBM compatible brother the 2000, the 1200 HD mimics the IBM PC keyboard with a few pleasant exceptions. All keys have English labels, the Caps Lock and Num Lock keys include LEDs, the pesky Shift and Backslash keys have been reversed, and the numeric keypad includes an Enter key. The 1200 also places a horizontal Return key over the Shift key. The tactile play of the keyboard is better than average.

Our evaluation unit included a color graphics board and the Tandy CM-2 13" RGB color monitor. In short, the lines are sharp, the colors bright, and text appears no worse nor better than on a similarly equipped IBM PC.

The hard disk drive performs flawlessly, and we were able to partition the



#### Hardware Profile

Name: Tandy 1200 HD Type: Desktop computer CPU: 8088, 4.77 MHz

RAM: 256K expandable to 640K Keyboard: Detachable, 84 keys

Display: 80 x 25 characters, 640 x 200 pixels

Disk Drives: One 360K floppy and one 10Mb Winchester

Operating System: MS-DOS

Dimensions: Keyboard: 7.7" x 1.5" x 17.8" System Unit: 19.0" x 15.3" x

Documentation: Spiral bound user's guide
Summary: Excellent IBM PC compatible
offers Winchester capacity at a
competitive price

Base Price: \$2995 Manufacturer: Tandy

1800 One Tandy Center Fort Worth, TX 76102 (817) 390-3011

disk, store and retrieve files, and create tree structures without a problem.

#### Nitty Meets Gritty

Give the 1200 a resounding round of applause for running just about all the IBM PC programs we could grab. The

two de facto standards of software compatibility, Microsoft Flight Simulator and Lotus 1-2-3 ran perfectly, first time, everytime. Word processors MultiMate, WordStar, pfs: Write, and PC Write also ran without a hitch. The DeSmet C compiler and Borland Turbo Pascal flashed winning code upon the screen. Entertainment packages like Sargon III (chess), Empire (wargame), and Digger (arcade wonder) also passed the test. In short, just about every program we tried ran flawlessly. The exceptions we found were King's Quest (game) and about half of the Basic programs we tried.

So, while we are optimistic that the 1200 HD will run most programs written for the IBM PC, our now-standard line regarding compatibles applies: make sure the software you intend to use actually runs on the machine you intend to purchase. Heeding this simple "try before you buy" maxim can save you a great deal of post-purchase frustration.

The documentation offered the only significant disappointment in the 1200 HD package. While complete, the order in which the information is presented requires you to flip back and forth from one section of the manual to another. Explanations on the finer points of operating the hard disk also leave a lot to be desired. A good introduction to MSDOS would be much appreciated, especially for dedicated TRS-80 users who are trading up to the IBM world.

Fortunately, the legendary support offered by Tandy can help you solve potential dilemmas. The nationwide sales and service centers will be stocking popular titles and can respond to problems quickly and, for the most part, locally.

All in all, we are impressed with the Tandy 1200 HD. It offers excellent IBM PC compatibility and a hard disk drive at a competitive price. If you are considering a PC XT, be sure to have a look at the Tandy 1200 HD, too.

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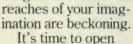




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# Star Micronics SD-10

A bright spot in the middle of the line/Owen Linzmayer

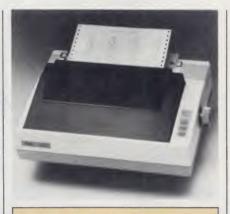
iddle of the line, product line, that is, is not normally a prestigious position. It does have its advantages, however. Perhaps the best thing is that a middle-of-the-line product offers something for everyone: more performance than the cheaper model and a lower price than the ultimate unit. Such is the case with the SD-10 dot matrix printer from Star Micronics.

Positioned smack dab in the middle of the Star Micronics dot matrix printer line, the SD-10 competes with all of its siblings. The SD-10, along with the similar SG and SR series, had its debut at the Winter Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas. The SD-10 is an Epsoncompatible dot matrix printer offering draft, near letter quality, and graphics modes. The SG-10 is basically the same printer, only a little slower (120 cps, compared to 160 cps for the SD-10) and priced accordingly (\$299, instead of \$449). At the top of the line is the \$649 SR-10, a 200 cps speed-demon with such business-like features as automatic single sheet feed.

These three printer series combine the Star standard and PC printer lines into one line that is compatible with many popular computers, including IBM, Apple, TRS-80, and CP/M systems. Each series is available in 15" wide-carriage versions with 16K print buffers.

The most impressive feature of the SD-10 is its wide range of text modes and pitches. In addition to printing standard characters on a 9 x 11 matrix at a blinding speed of 160 cps, the SD-10 sports NLQ, underline, italic, super/subscript, double-strike, emphasize, proportional, pica, elite, condensed and expanded modes, many of which may be used in conjunction with others to provide a vast selection of typefaces and sizes.

Star Micronics is proud of the fact that near letter quality text is standard on their entire line of dot matrix printers. I am impressed with the fine definition of the NLQ characters, and also with the speed at which they are printed. At a rate of 40 NLQ characters per second, the SD-10 is considerably faster than most standard daisywheel printers (15-25



#### Hardware Profile

**Printer: Star Micronics SD-10** 

Type: Dot matrix Feed: Friction and tractor

Speed: 160 cps

Interface: Parallel (serial optional)

Graphics: 60 dots/inch (normal)-240

dots/inch (quadruple) Character Sets: 8 international Buffer: 2K (expandable to 6K)

Logic Seek: Yes, bidirectional

Summary: Something for everyone in this

versatile printer

Price: \$449

Manufacturer: Star Micronics, Inc. 200 Park Ave.

New York, NY 10166 (212) 986-6770

cps). Star claims that their printers are 20% faster than printers with comparable print rates due to more efficient throughput (printing, paper handling and printhead maneuvering combined).

If you want to take advantage of all the nifty functions the SD-10 offers, you can specify your own macro control codes which save you the time and tedium of typing in long escape sequences. If you are a serious programmer, the hexadecimal dump mode will appeal to you. Once entered, this mode prints everything that is sent to the SD-10 in hexadecimal form.

In addition to almost every known text feature you could ask for, the SD-10 offers full dot-addressable graphics. In normal mode, the SD-10 prints 60 dots per horizontal inch. At the other end of the spectrum, quadruple density graphics cram an astounding 240 dots into one inch through the use of multiple passes of the printhead.

While I could continue to praise the versatility of the hardware, I would be remiss if I ignored the excellent documentation provided with the SD-10. At a healthy 240 pages, the Users Manual covers every facet of printer installation, configuration, use, and maintenance. The manual is filled with step-by-step instructions, diagrams and examples, and it is virtually impossible to think of a way in which it could be improved. It ac-

nonproportional space proportional spacin Italic characters Near Letter Quality Elite Mode Expanded Ch

Standard Mode

Double Strike for dark Standard underline

example of Superscript example of subscript

Star Micronics SD-10 sample text pitch and

#### modes.

tually contains directions for connecting the SD-10 to a variety of popular computers. If you are hesitant about buying a printer because of an underlying fear that you wouldn't be able to figure it out, this manual is for you. And you technical types will be pleased to know that all the information you are looking for is found in the handy appendices.

As you can tell, I am thoroughly impressed with the SD-10 printer. It is a versatile unit with just about every feature you could ask for built right into the sturdy case. If you are willing to forego the higher print speed of the SD-10, you may wish to check out the less expensive SG-10. On the other hand, if the SD-10 merely whets your appetite for a faster printer with a more serious business outlook, then the SR-10 may be the printer for you.

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#### Simple To Install And Use

Our Communications Buffer is a 4 by 6 card that plugs into the ProModem 1200 motherboard. It comes with 2K of CMOS battery backed-up memory, expandable to 64K. Part of the memory is used as a dialing directory with the balance reserved for storage. For \$99 more, a front panel Alphanumeric Display can be added to show time, date, and 24 status and help messages. These two powerful options can be included at time of purchase, or can be added later.

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# It's 16 Bits, But Is That Wide or What?

Many of today's small computers are called 16-bit systems, but what does that actually mean?/Douglas A. Kerr

any of today's small computer systems are described as being "16-bit" systems, and they typically use the Intel 8086 or 8088 "16-bit" microprocessors. But just what does that really mean, and how are these systems different from the "8-bit" systems we have known?

#### **A Starting Point**

Let's look at the characteristics of a typical 8-bit small computer system, one using an 8080 or Z80 microprocessor. Later, we will compare it with a typical 16-bit machine.

#### Memory

The memory of the 8-bit machine is organized into locations each of which can hold eight bits of data, or one byte. The byte may represent a character, such as the letter A or the numeral 3, or it may be eight bits of an instruction in machine language or of a numeric quantity represented in one of various binary formats.

So that the central processing unit (CPU) can access a particular memory location to store a byte of data there, or to read the byte already stored there, the locations have addresses in the form of 16-bit numbers. Since 216 is 65,536, there can be that many distinct addresses, and thus that many memory locations. This leads to the 64 kilobyte (64K) maximum memory capacity of the typical 8-bit system.

(We often describe large quantities which are powers of two as multiples of 1024, which is 2<sup>10</sup>, borrowing and stretching the scientific prefix for one thousand, kilo, abbreviated K.)

The CPU stores data in the memory, or reads it, one location at a time. Thus, only eight bits are moved during a single memory access cycle. Although the CPU has instructions which move binary numbers made up of 16 bits, it does this in two steps, eight bits at a time.

#### Disk Storage

Data storage on either a floppy or a hard disk is also organized into 8-bit units. Transfer of data between the CPU and the disk drive is done eight bits (one byte) at a time.

#### Input/Output

Human input from the console keyboard and output to the console screen or to a printer is organized as sequences of characters. The characters are represented in a 7-bit coded form known as ASCII, the American National Standard Code for Information Interchange. Each 7-bit ASCII character code is carried in an 8-bit byte. Most often, the eighth bit is a binary zero and just goes along for the ride. In some systems, the eighth bit is used to expand the repertoire of characters beyond the 128 ASCII characters to provide for special graphics.

#### Machine Instructions

Regardless of the language in which the programmer works, the computer ultimately does its work through the CPU executing a series of machine instructions. Individually, these cause rather primitive actions, such as moving a byte from a memory location to a register in the CPU, or causing the CPU to add two 8-bit binary numbers, to be

In a machine language program (one ready for the CPU to execute directly), the machine instructions are represented as sequences of bytes stored in memory. Some instructions require only one byte. Most require from two to four bytes, which are always stored in consecutive locations in memory.

#### Data Manipulation

The 8080 or Z80 CPU has seven principal data registers, which are used for data manipulation. Any of these can hold eight bits, or one byte, of data. Six of these registers are grouped into pairs. Any of these three register pairs can be used to hold a 16-bit number. As the program does its work, the machine instructions successively cause data to be moved between the registers and memory locations, or cause various operations to be performed on the data in the registers.

The CPU also has a 16-bit register, the Program Counter, which holds the memory address where the next machine instruction begins. Since the instructions in a program are most often executed in sequence, this register is normally set automatically to the address immediately after the current instruction. However, if the current instruction is one which calls for a jump to another part of the program, the Program Counter is reset to the corresponding new address.

Another 16-bit register, the Stack Pointer, keeps track of the next location scheduled for use in a memory area assigned by the programmer as the machine stack. This area is used to store temporarily the contents of registers while they are "borrowed" by the program for other purposes.

The CPU can perform a number of arithmetic and logical operations on biNo matter why you bought your computer...



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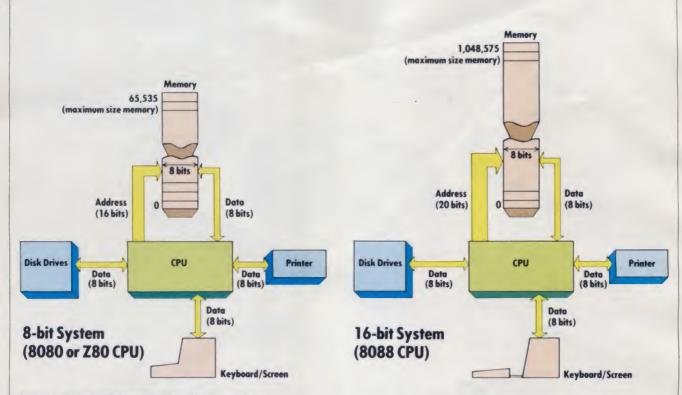


Figure 1. Organization of typical small computers.

nary numbers. It can, for example, add or subtract two 8-bit numbers. These functions take place in the one data register which is not paired with another, the A Register, or accumulator. The CPU can perform many of the same operations on 16-bit numbers. In this case, one of the register pairs is the host, the one known as HL (made up of the H and L registers).

The internal structure of the 8080 or Z80 microprocessor is such that operations on 16-bit numbers are done, in effect, eight bits at a time. For this reason, 16-bit operations take substantially more time than the same operations on 8-bit numbers.

#### A 16-Bit System

Nowlet's look at a typical 16-bit small computer system, such as the IBM PC, based on the Intel 8088 microprocessor.

As in the case of the 8-bit machine. the memory is organized into locations which hold eight bits or one byte of data. The CPU can still store or read only one byte at a time; when it stores or reads 16bit numbers, it does so in two steps, eight bits at a time.

In the 16-bit machine, however, memory locations have 20-bit addresses (see sidebar). As 220 is 1,048,576, the CPU can access up to that many locations, if the memory is in fact that large. (Since that number is 1024 x 1024, and since we treat 1024 as if it were one thousand, we call that amount of memory one megabyte, borrowing the scientific prefix for one million, abbreviated M.) It is

he 8088 CPU can perform a wider range of arithmetic and logical functions than the 8080 or Z80.

the ability to use such large amounts of memory that is a major advantage of the 8088 microprocessor.

Disk Storage

As in the case of the 8-bit machine, storage on floppy or hard disk is organized into units of eight bits, or one byte.

Input/Output

Also as in the case of the 8-bit machine, input from the keyboard and output to the screen or a printer is conducted in the form of ASCII characters carried within 8-bit bytes.

#### Machine Instructions

Again as in the 8-bit machine, the machine instructions used by the 16-bit CPU are coded as sequences of 8-bit bytes, from one to six bytes being required depending upon the instruction. The bytes which represent one instruction are stored in consecutive memory locations.

The 8088 CPU, however, has a valuable feature called instruction prefetch. While the CPU is executing one instruction, it brings from memory the next several bytes (which we would expect to include the next instruction) and places them in a special "pipeline" buffer within the CPU. In this way, when the time comes to work on the next instruction, it is already close at hand. This significantly speeds up the operation of the system.

Of course, if the current instruction requires a jump to an instruction other than the next one in sequence, the information in the pipeline is useless: the required instruction is somewhere else in memory. In that case the pipeline is emptied, the bytes of the instruction are brought in from the new locations, and the pipeline is refilled with subsequent

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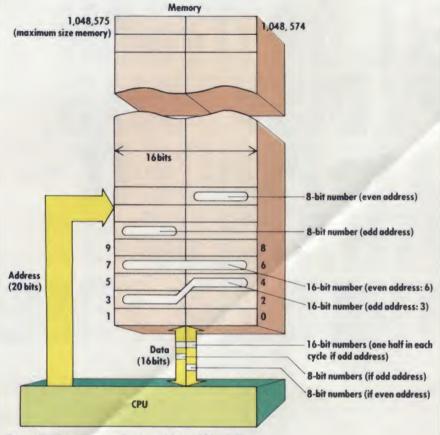


Figure 2. Memory organization with the 8086 CPU.

#### **Data Manipulation**

The 8088 CPU has eight principal data registers, each capable of holding a 16-bit number. Each is divided into two portions, either of which can be used to hold an 8-bit number (one byte).

The 8088 CPU can perform a wider range of arithmetic and logic functions than the 8080 or Z80. For example, it can directly perform multiplication and division of 8- or 16-bit binary numbers, important functions in the multiplication and division of decimal numbers. With the 8080 or Z80, these functions must be performed by long sequences of program steps which involve addition or subtraction of the binary numbers, plus shifting the bits of a number left or right to multiply or divide it by powers of two—in effect, doing "binary long multiplication" (or division).

All arithmetic and logic operations can be performed on either 8- or 16-bit numbers. Most operations can be performed in any register which is convenient, not just in certain ones, as in the 8-bit machine. In addition, arithmetic and logical operations can be performed on numbers stored in memory locations without first bringing them into a CPU register. The internal structure of the CPU performs 16-bit operations just as quickly as 8-bit ones. These features

#### How does a 16-bit machine come up with 20-bit addresses?

Just how does a system that operates mainly with 8- and 16-bit numbers come up with the 20-bit address required for access to a memory location?

Suppose we identify an arbitrary region of the memory consisting of 64K (216) consecutive locations, including the one in which we are interested. We will call such a region a memory segment. We can then completely identify a particular location by giving the address at which the segment begins (called the segment base address) plus a 16-bit number which tells how far the location is beyond that point. That 16-bit number is called the location offset.

In the 8086 or 8088 CPU, the base address of the currently defined segment is specified by a number stored in a special 16-bit segment register. The segment base address is 16 times that number (and thus must be expressed in 20 bits).

When a memory location is to be accessed, the offset portion of its address, typically coming from one of the CPU data registers, is added to the segment base address developed from the number in the segment register. The result, also a 20-bit number, is the address of the desired location.

As long as memory operations continue to use locations in the same segment, the base address in the segment register remains constant, and addressing instructions need specify only the 16-bit offset portion of the location address.

Note that the total memory is not divided up into fixed segments starting every 64K locations. A segment can be defined as starting at any location whose address is a multiple of 16. Therefore, the programmer can define a segment that will contain all the locations used during a certain stage of program operations. In this way, the need to change the segment base address can be minimized.

The CPU actually has several segment registers. One holds the segment base address which pertains to the location of the next instruction. It augments the 16-bit register called Instruction Pointer, which is equivalent to the Program Counter in our 8bit machine. A second segment register identifies the segment to be used in addresses for storing or reading data. A third one provides the segment base address for the machine stack. It augments the Stack Pointer register, which is like the one in the 8-

By having these separate segment registers, it is possible to take the current instructions from one greatly speed most data manipulation compared to the 8-bit machine.

#### The 8086 CPU

The Intel 8086 microprocessor is also used by certain modern 16-bit computer systems (like the ACT Apricot). It is almost identical in function to the 8088 with one exception: the memory used in 8086-based systems is organized into 16bit words rather than the 8-bit bytes we have previously encountered. Nevertheless, for addressing purposes, each word is considered to be two consecutive 8-bit locations, each of which has its own 20bit location address.

When the CPU wants to store or read an 8-bit number (one byte), it gives the 20-bit address of the location, along with an extra electrical signal which tells the memory to access only the eight bits from that location, not all 16 bits which are stored together.

When a 16-bit number is stored in memory by the CPU, it may end up in either of two situations, depending on the address assigned to it. It may occupy an entire 16-bit word, or it may occupy the second half of one word and the first half of the next.

In the first case, the CPU will store or read the entire 16-bit number in one memory access cycle, giving the address for the location of the first part of the word but signaling the memory to access the entire word. In the second case, the CPU must access the memory twice, in each case accessing only one of the two locations, joining the two returned bytes (in the case of a read) to form the entire 16-bit number.

For this reason, if a program needs to store or read a long sequence of 16-bit numbers, it is worthwhile for the pro-

#### n 8-bit machine uses 16-bit addresses, while a 16-bit machine uses 20-bit addresses.

grammer to arrange the address of each to be "even" so that each number cleanly occupies one memory word. If this is done, the speed of an 8086-based system, when handling 16-bit data, can be significantly greater than for an 8088based system.

In the case of program instructions, this consideration does not arise. When the CPU "prefetches" additional bytes, it always does so an entire memory word (containing two consecutive bytes) at a time

#### What Does All This Mean To The User?

We have seen that a 16-bit machine works with both 8- and 16-bit data, just as an "8-bit" machine does. We have also seen that an 8-bit machine uses 16-bit addresses, while a 16-bit machine uses 20bit addresses. And, we have seen that, with the 8088 CPU, the 16-bit machine uses an 8-bit memory. No wonder it has been hard to answer the question, "16bit? What does that mean?"

Much more important is that the 16-bit systems offer substantial advantages to the programmer and user. Direct access to as much as one megabyte of memory, as a result of the 20-bit address structure, allows large application programs and large arrays of data to reside in memory. This minimizes the need to move program portions and data records from disk. Various other new features of the CPUs, not necessarily related to their 16-bit orientation, provide additional speed and programming power.

We now hear that 32-bit machines are coming into use in the personal/ professional computer world. Let's see, will they have 32-bit memories? Maybe not. But we can be certain that they will reflect the continuing progress of the computer industry.

memory segment, store and read the data in another segment, and use an area in a third segment as the machine stack

When it is necessary to address a location in a new segment for one of these purposes, the instruction must give both the offset and the new segment base address. For this reason, there are usually at least two forms of many of the machine instructions.

Fortunately, it is not always necessary for the programmer to worry about the differences, even when working in assembly language. The normal mnemonic assembly code for the instruction is the same regardless of the addressing type needed. The assembler can tell when the intended address is in a different segment from the current one and will code the proper type of instruction in the obiect code.

For example, if the specified operation is an unconditional jump to a memory location identified by a symbolic label, the programmer can always use the same assembly code. The assembler, however, chooses one of three types of machine instructions to perform the jump:

• If the location represented by the label is within 127 locations of the current one and within the segment whose base address is now in the instruction segment register, the assembler codes a jump instruction which specifies the new location in terms of the distance (forward or back) from the present one, stated in eight bits. This corresponds to the jump relative instruction used with the Z80 CPU. This instruction requires two memory locations, one carrying the code for the instruction (called in this case JUMP SHORT) and one carrying the distance to be jumped.

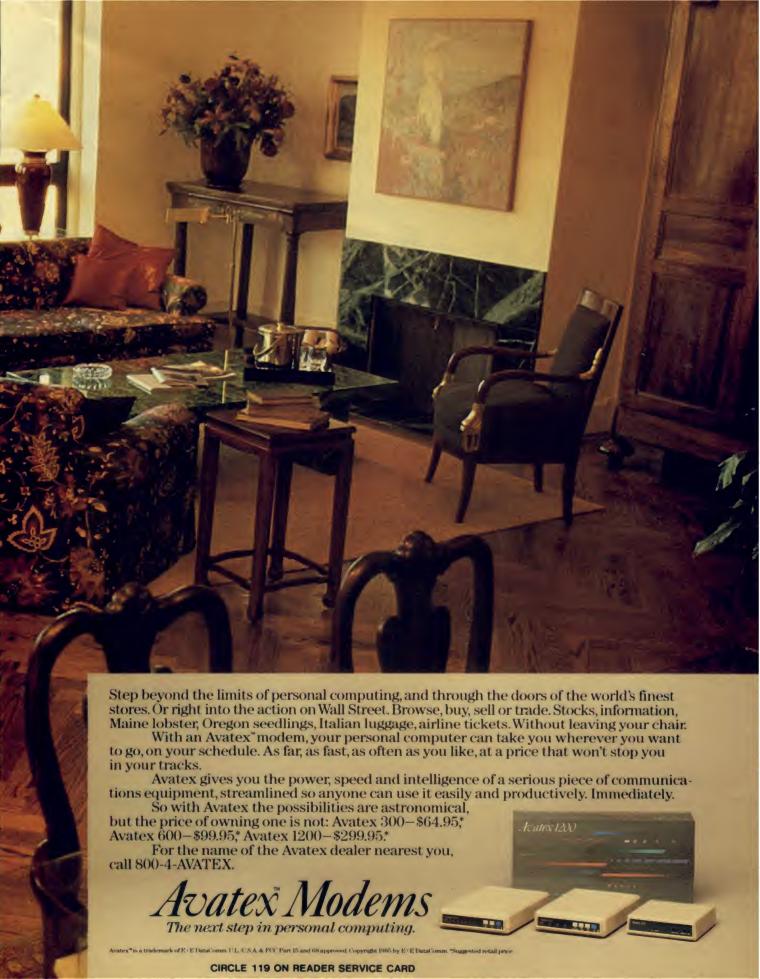
• If the location represented by the label is farther than that from the current location, but within the current segment, the assembler puts in a jump instruction which specifies the 16-bit offset portion of the new address. This instruction (called JUMP NEAR) requires three memory locations, one to identify the instruction and two to carry the offset. The base address is taken from the instruction segment register.

• If the location represented by the label is not in the current segment, the assembler puts in a jump instruction which includes both the offset address and the new segment base address (carried in another 16-bit number). This type of instruction (called JUMP FAR), therefore, requires five memory locations.

Of course, there are many different segment base addresses which could be used to accommodate the desired location. If not instructed otherwise by the programmer, the assembler uses the segment base address which was originally used when the address represented by the label was established.

This is only one example of the way that improved program development tools (such as the 8086/8088 assembler) aid the programmer in exploiting the enhanced features of the new CPUs. -DAK





The word bit, or straying off the data path

John J. Anderson

n the beginning there was the vacuum tube, and with that innovation electricity got its first real chance to become electronics. Circuit complexity translated into bulk, however, and if you wanted that new-fangled toy called a computer, you needed a building to devote to it, and the riches of Croesus to acquire it and keep it healthy.

The vacuum tube begat the transistor, and we saw it was good. Circuits of greater complexity could be designed more reliably, cooler, and in much less space. Central processing units (CPUs), the brainstems of computer circuitry, shrank to the size of mere refrigerators. And prices came down.

The transistor begat the integrated circuit, and we saw it was very good. A single chip of silicon could contain multiple transistors. There but for the grace of the integrated circuit went the aerospace advances of the sixties—things like walking on the moon. And prices came down.

But up until the end of that turbulent decade, digital IC technology was limited to arithmetic, logic, I/O controller, and memory chips. The CPU on a chip, and its ancillary development, the microcomputer, were children of the '70s.

Ironically, the first integrated circuit to closely resemble a CPU was developed in the U.S. by Intel, while under contract to a Japanese calculator company. ETI, a Japanese manufacturer of expensive desktop calculators, specified a new type of IC to spearhead a new line of machines. Marcian "Ted" Hoff, of Intel, envisioned extending ETI's specifications to include programmable characteristics. The result was the Intel 4004, which incorporated on a single chip the equivalent of more than 4000 transistors.

This was the genesis of the microprocessor. Under one cover, in a miniscule package, the business of computing now takes place. Nowadays even mini-and mainframe computers use IC-based central processing units, called microprocessors (MPUs) in place of multicomponent CPUs. One result of the MPU was the microcomputer; another was Creative Computing.

#### **Pegging Power**

There are four basic criteria typically considered in judging the power of a microprocessor. They are:

Speed: The cycling rate at which instructions can be executed within the MPU.

Addressable memory: The maximum RAM size the MPU can access from a single state.

Instruction set: Includes both the number and complexity of instructions that can be invoked.

Word width: The "swatch" of bits (binary digits) upon which the MPU can act at one time.

It is impossible to put these criteria into an indisputable hierarchy, but without a doubt, word width is a very significant entity. The speed, addressable memory, and instruction set of a microprocessor are architecturally tied to its word width.

Unfortunately, the concept of word width has been popularized in a fashion that obscures rather than clarifies its importance. It is easy to state that a 16-bit MPU is twice as powerful as an 8-bit, and a 32-bit MPU twice again as powerfuleasy to state, and perhaps a powerful sales tool, but somewhat incorrect. At the least, such reasoning leads to serious oversimplification.

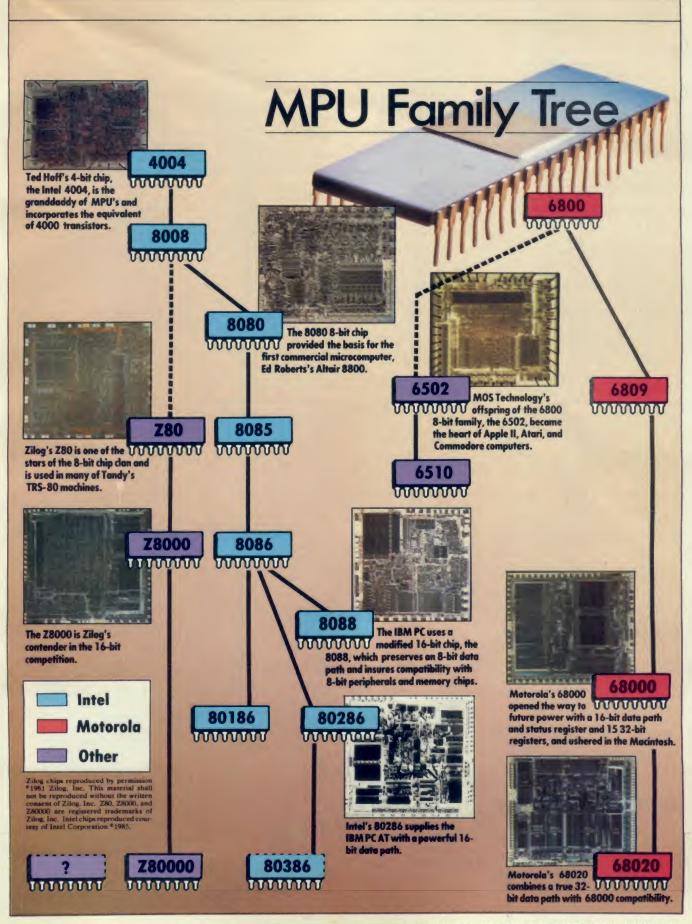
First off, let us consider speed. A 16-

bit processor running at 2 MHz is certainly not twice as powerful as an 8-bit processor that runs at 5 MHz. How much more powerful one is than the other runs us immediately into some nasty shoals. Our quantification approach becomes marooned in value judgments more likely to reflect the biases of the arguers than the merits of the

Then we may consider the natures of instruction sets. These vary among chips and especially among families of chips. You can write the same assembly language program for different kinds of microprocessors, but the code itself, and more importantly the ease of writing such code, varies greatly. Programmers tend toward vehement chauvinism when it comes to MPUs, assuredly as a direct result of the effort they have put into learning a system that works in a certain way. They may naturally resist the stress of change, even when a new slant makes things easier overall. Although we can say that the instruction set of one MPU is larger and more powerful than that of another, we cannot quantify the appeal of any one instruction set. A chip that makes one type of task easier might make another more arduous.

#### Passing the Word

Quantification of chip power is made even more difficult by the fact that word width can vary, even within a single chip. Typically the term word width is used to indicate the width of the registers within a processor. Any and all CPUs pull information out of memory, act upon it, then return it to RAM in a process known as fetch, alter, and store. Upon the execution of a fetch, the CPU loads the word fetched into a storage register. Then a specific instruction can be



invoked to act upon data stored in that register.

Most mainframe computers make use of 32-bit registers, and as we shall see, micros are also moving quickly into the 32-bit realm. In college I occasionally had the dubious honor of programming a mainframe known as the CDC Cyber, which made use of whopping 60-bit words. I could never quite fathom any good reason for making an address register that wide. It made calculating offsets, the number of bits away from a given reference point, an easy way to lose track of reality

Hoff's Intel 4004, the granddaddy of microprocessors, was a 4-bit machine. It could operate upon or transfer only four bits at a time. As a result, it could handle numbers but not alphabetic characters in a single "gulp." Although wider registers could be simulated through piggybacked instructions, this made programming the 4004 rather convoluted. It quickly became obvious that for alphanumeric processing, a more powerful chip was necessary. The natural step was to 8-bit words, which could handle alphabetic coding as well as a capable instruction set relatively straightforwardly.

The Intel 8008, originally developed for the Computer Terminal Corp. (now Datapoint) was introduced in 1973. It was simply an 8-bit version of the 4004. This processor was still rather Byzantine in its architecture—actually better suited as a machine controller than a general purpose MPU. Intel then followed up with an improved chip, the 8080. Although most of the design philosophy of the 8080 came directly from the 8008, its instruction set could act as a bonafide CPU. The 8080 soon became

the mind of Ed Roberts' Altair 8800, generally acknowledged to be the first commercial microcomputer.

The 8080 has six general purpose 8bit registers with a stack pointer and program counter both 16 bits wide. Like many others, the 8080 is a stack-oriented MPU, which is used for temporary storage without the need for address pointers. The data path, which is the number of bits that a microprocessor can fetch from or store to memory in a single swatch, is eight bits wide on the Intel 8080.

Here we encounter one of the real rubs of the width myth. The width of the internal registers of an MPU often exceeds the width of its data path. By way of analogy, we might imagine loading six-packs into a carton to make a case of beer. The case holds 24 cans of beer therefore the address register for our Molson computer is 24 bits wide. However we will put in and lift out the cans by the six-pack, so the data path of our brew is six bits wide. If Molson made computers, it might claim it had a 24-bit beer. Moosehead would be quick to point out, however, that Molson was not a "true" 24-bit beer, as it has a six-bit data path. Doubtless as well, their marketing department would quickly point out that Moosehead is available in eight-packs.

As the 8080 has 8-bit registers and an 8-bit data path, it may be termed a "true" 8-bit processor. One might suspect that implies the existence of "false" processors, but it is better not to linger over that point.

Between 1973 and 1981, quite a bit of begetting went on in the 8-bit realm until the 8-bit processor began to yield to a new crop of 16-bit chips. We can trace the genealogy (see page 49) of two prominent families: those that trace their roots from the Intel 4004 and those that trace back to the Motorola 6800, first introduced in 1974. It should be noted, however, that in both genealogies there appear important contributions from people "outside the family."

In fact, the Z80, a second generaton 8080, and the 6502, a very close cousin to the 6800, were developed outside of Intel and Motorola, respectively. These chips went on to become the most important 8-bit processors—the ones that sowed the seeds of the microcomputer revolution. The Z80 made its way into successive generations of TRS-80 machines, while the 6502 was to form the heart of the Apple II, Atari, and Commodore computers.

#### The Better Bitters

Although the heyday of 8-bit processors is now behind us, they will remain important for years to come. They are still very capable chips, each with an established core of loyal programmers, and most important, they are now dirt cheap.

They do, however, pose certain limitations. An instruction set with an 8bit width is limited to 256 total instructions. Although on some chips prefix bytes and other devices are introduced to get around this stricture, they again make the task of programming more burdensome. Certainly, the next logical step was a 16-bit microprocessor on a chip. An instruction set with a 16-bit width is capable of 65,536 discrete instructions. As that is far more than generous, and a 9-bit instruction width is quite reasonable to imagine, remaining word width can be used for data.

As explained above, more instruc-



The analogy is a little far-fetched. but beer bottles, six-packs, and cases can be used to illustrate some aspects of data width. Initially, each bottle (bit) comes down the assembly line (RAM) singly.



Before storage or shipment, however, each drops into a six-pack as it continues down the belt. We might think of this as a six-bit data width. The bottles are now moved solely in sets of six.

Further down the belt, six-packs are dropped in groups of four into cases. We might stretch the analogy to the point of imagining each case as a 24-bit register, as each holds four times six bottles. When finally sold, the product will again move in sets of six. So our beer has a 24-bit register, but still a six-bit path. To have a "true" 24bit beer, we would have to sell it in 24-packs only. If that were the case, we might or might not choose to pack it in cases holding 48 or 72 bottles (two or three 24-packs). Often MPUs use registers wider than their data paths.

tions mean a more powerful MPU. Instead of treating multiplication as recursive addition, or division as recursive subtraction, for example, a multiply or divide instruction can be added to the instruction set. (The processor may still treat the instruction recursively, but the programmer need not.) And through the addition of memory management logic, 16-bit processors can cross the address boundary of a single 64K chunk of RAM

When, in 1981, IBM announced it would use the Intel 8088 in its first microcomputer, Intel was able to reassert itself as a major player in the microprocessor game. The 8088 is a special case in itself; it is a 16-bit processor in 8-bit clothing. Its registers are a uniform 16-bits wide, while its data path is 8-bits. The 8088 is a version of Intel's true 16-bit chip, the 8086, with special bus hardware added. This ensured that the 8088 would remain compatible with the 8-bit memory and peripheral chips that proliferated at the time it was introduced. The downside of this customization is that the 8088 is slowed down substantially by overhead transfer time. The Creative Computing benchmark, in fact, logged the IBM PC as significantly slower than a number of 8-bit machines with quite decent cycle rates.

The 8086 and 8088 can address up to 1Mb of RAM (in segments of 64K), and include multiply and divide instructions. They were among the first to use multiplexed address and data lines, wherein more than one signal shares a common circuit to reduce chip size and

Zilog's answer to the 16-bit challenge was the Z8000. This chip might have been a much more serious contender if its introduction had not been plagued by delays, and in its early days by a lack of support. The chip is clearly superior to the 8086/8088, but in an industry in which timing is crucial, the effort misfired. Motorola's 6809 is also a powerful chip which upgraded in size and versatility the instruction set of the 6800 series in an MPU with 16-bit registers and an 8-bit data bus. It found its way into the highly underrated TRS-80 Color Computer, but not much e se.

By far the most interesting Motorola entry is the MC68000, which in 1982 first levered a foot into the door of the 32bit world. In one fell swoop, the 68000 launched Motorola right back into the fray. The data path and status register of the 68000 are 16-bits wide, but the other 15 available registers are all 32-bits. The 24-bit address bus allows fully 16 megabytes of RAM to be addressed linearly. The instruction set of the 68000 contains over 90 instructions, and the memory addressing configuration makes debugging assembly code on the 68000 much less painful than on the 8086.

Certainly the first 68000-based microcomputer to come to mind is the Apple Macintosh, and the Mac does serve as a good example of the power of the 68000—juggling programs, data, and a highly-refined user interface simultaneously. But the Mac was not the first 68000-based micro. That honor belongs to the Fortune Systems 32:16, which due to ill fortune, is no longer with

The 68000 does not multiplex signals, and so appears in a 64-pin package, as opposed to the 8086/8088 which is in 40-pin DIP configuration. The trade off is a bigger chip, but one that requires less external logic. Intel introduced a hybrid

8086 in 1982, called the 80186, which incorporates a substantial amount of support logic onboard—a move toward truly manufacturing a computer on a single silicon chip. The 80186 represented a significant step, offering better performance for substantially less cost than an 8086 with the requisite bevy of support chips required to drive it. Lowered chip count results not only in decreased manufacturing costs, but increased hardware reliability. The 80286 introduced by Intel last year took things a step further, and now finds itself ensconced in the muscular IBM PC AT.

There are other 16-bit processors, like the National Semiconductor 16032 and Texas Instruments TMS 9900, some with quite admirable specifications, but none of these has had much real impact on the microcomputer market. One might observe a striking parallel between the two major 8-bit contenders of the past, the Z80 and the 6502, and their combatant 16-bit progeny-Intel's 8086/8088 propped up by hordes of IBM PCs and PC clones, and the Motorola 68000 residing within the Apple Lisa and Macintosh.

#### The Bit Goes On

Already, however, the field is being cleared for the next big battle. This one will be fought by the true 32-bit titans. and never has the competition been so fierce. Semiconductor manufacturers are scratching, biting, and scrambling for position in a race that again will probably result in two big winners and a slew of battered also-rans. As the ante in developing a new chip is typically over \$50 million, that represents a gamble indeed.

Why a 32-bit processor, you ask?



We can also stretch the analogy to suggest the logic of stack-oriented processing. Imagine cases of beer being stacked in a storeroom. The first cases stacked will be the last to move out of the stack, so in accounting parlance, this is a LIFO (last-in first-out) stack. If you tried to pull out a case that wasn't on the top of the stack, you would probably cause an avalanche. Hence sales are made from the top down. Many MPUs work in the same way, using registers to stack data temporarily for subsequent processing.

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#### TECHNOLOGY

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Like it or not, the microcomputer industry is rushing headlong toward the Unix operating system, and it will take a 32-bit processor to implement it in all its glory [sic]. Programmers are talking more and more about this marvelous and mysterious language cryptically called C, and even the behemoth IBM has acknowledged that its 8086/8088 software base will be effectively neutralized in a few short years. And so the race is on.

No fewer than 14 American companies have announced that they are or will be entrants in the 32-bit fracas. Intel and Motorola, the Hatfields and McCoys of the microprocessor industry, are siring the next generation of combatants. Intel is readying its 80386, which will combine Unix compatibility with PC compatibility on a single chip. Motorola has already introduced its MC68020, which is entirely compatible with the instruction set of the 68000, with a true 32-bit data path.

But it is important to note that 32bit processors are architecturally much more independent than their ancestors. The software bases built around the 16bit processors of Intel and Motorola are, therefore, not as likely to give those companies pole position in the 32-bit race. A dark horse has a better chance now than ever before to usurp pre-eminence in the microprocessor market.

Zilog is back and in the running with the aptly named Z80000. It of course is downwardly compatible with the Z8000. NCR is in the running with the 32-000, which packs the equivalent of 40,000 transistors on a single chip. In conjunction with an Address Translation Chip, the NCR microprocessor can address up to 300 Mb.

Also announced are entries from Inmos, Fairchild Camera, National Semiconductor, Texas Instruments, and Western Electric (no longer to be confused with AT&T). And chip manufacturers are no longer alone in their pursuits. Mini- and mainframe makers like DEC, IBM, and Data General are reverse engineering MPUs compatible with their existing machines. Even Hewlett Packard and AT&T are in the on-deck circle.

Let us not ignore Japan in the coming equation. NEC has announced it is working on a 32-bit MPU with no fewer

than 700,000 transistors on board. Hitachi has announced the completion of a proprietary 32-bit chip. The timeframe announced for shipment of the Hitachi chip is 1986; for completion of NEC's superchip, 1987.

The Racing Form

It is difficult to predict how the 32bit race will take shape and impossible to predict the winners. But there are a few predictions that can possibly be made more safely.

As in any marathon, many of the entrants will not finish. The micro-

o fewer than 14 American companies have announced that they are or will be entrants in the 32-bit fracas.

processor industry makes for strange bedfellows, and second-sourcing has resulted in some unholy alliances indeed. To sell a chip in quantity, a manufacturer typically accepts more orders than it can fill. It authorizes another company to manufacture its chips and gives "masks" of the chip to that company so it can do so. If a chip is very popular, it may be second-sourced to multiple companies. The 8086 was, in its golden years, manufactured by no fewer than seven companies.

Second-sourcing agreements in the 32-bit arena could be made into a soap opera for TV. Often second-sourcing is a major means of gleaning technology, and we find second-sources suddenly announcing their own chips. Marketing divisions live on Maalox, and fickleness is rampant. Fairchild had committed to second-sourcing for National, but now is pursuing design of its own proprietary CMOS 32-bit chip. Texas Instruments initially announced its own proprietary chip, but now has committed as a second-source for National. Fujitsu and Toshiba are second-sourcing for Intel. Don't be surprised when these companies break off and announce proprietary chips of their own. The bottom line is to take any and all announcements of 32-bit plans with a grain of Alka-Seltzer.

My predictions are as follows. You might be able to narrow the field down to four: the Motorola 68020 will find a

niche, owing to a growing degree of loyalty to the power and elegance of the 68000 family; National Semiconductor will find itself back in the big leagues with the 32000 because of its suitability with Unix and C and its proximity to the ultra-powerful VAX minicomputer; Intel's new chip is bound to find its way into IBM's 32-bit micro, as IBM now holds 20% ownership of Intel; and the field might be big enough, at least early on, to allow for one dark horse candidate, conceivably Japanese. In the end there will be one or two survivors. And I'm not about to guess who they might be.

The race is sure to continue even from there, but at a greatly slowed pace. Although there will undoubtedly appear 64-bit microprocessors toward the end of this decade, my experience with the Cyber leaves me with the hunch that we will hit a point of diminishing returns in that realm. My guess is that development will continue much more strongly along the lines of incorporating support chips onto the MPU, and even at some point including RAM memory. Sooner or later we will rid ourselves of circuit boards entirely. Fairchild is moving in the right direction with CMOS technology—that will find a niche in the future of microprocessors and RAM technology. A day will come when we look back at today's micros as dinosaurs of power consumption. And RISC chips (for "reduced instruction set chip"), as pursued by Inmos, DEC, and HP, pose an interesting angle. Their philosophy is that conventional microprocessors are burdened by many instructions that are rarely or never used. Chips can be made faster, cheaper, and better by tailoring them more carefully.

Finally, I expect parallel processing to come into its own by the end of the decade. In our entire discussion here we have conceived of computing in a traditionally serial manner; though it may happen at incredible speed, only one instruction is executed at a time. The next major breakthrough in computing will be the advent of machines with multiple 32-bit processors, each operating in its own bailiwick, while in full communication through some hierarchical structure with the other processors onboard. What might a machine of this kind be capable of doing? Well, among other things, it just might be able to grasp the English language. Perhaps then I'll ask it what exactly makes one MPU superior to another. I'll program it to laugh.



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# WHAT'S NEW

#### The latest in hardware and software/Russ Lockwood

#### **GE Peripherals**

General Electric has announced several additions to its line of computer peripherals.

The 3-8100 is a thermal printer with full graphics capability and a choice of 25 cps or 50 cps printing speeds. It retails for \$299.95 and needs an \$89.95 interface to connect with Atari, Commodore, and IBM PCir computers.

The 3-8200 300 baud modem features acoustic and direct connection and can be powered by an AC adapter or 9-volt batteries. It retails for \$119.95.

The 3-5156 cassette recorder includes a digital program indicator, variable data level controls, and interface cables for Atari and Commodore computers. It retails for \$69.95.

The 13BC5509 13" composite color monitor doubles as a television set. It retails for \$489.95. The 12XR5204 12"



black and white monitor also doubles as a television set and costs \$129.95.

#### **General Electric**

**Electronics Park** Syracuse, NY 13221 (315) 456-2446 **CIRCLE 406** (800) 626-2000 ON READER SERVICE CARD

#### Modems from Avatex

In our May 1985 issue, we ran Modem Magic, a buyer's guide to understanding, choosing, and using a modem. Since that time, Avatex has unveiled three modems: Avatex 300, a \$64.95 300 baud modem; Avatex 600, a \$99.95 600 baud modem; and Avatex 1200, a \$299.95 1200 baud modem.

#### Avatex

2115 Ringwood Ave. San Jose, CA 95131 (408) 288-8880

CIRCLE 408

(800) 4-AVATEX ON READER SERVICE CARD

#### **Quark Winchester**

Quark has introduced the QC-20, a 20Mb Winchester hard disk drive for the Apple II, III, and Macintosh computers. It can be segmented into different volumes holding different operating systems and is compatible with Apple Talk Macintosh office networking system. The QC-20 retails for \$2595.

2525 West Evans Denver, CO 80219 (303) 934-2211

CRC F 409

(800) 543-7711 ON READER SERVICE CARD

#### **Kaypro AT Clone**

Kaypro has released the 286i, a \$4450 IBM PC AT compatible with 512K RAM, two 1.2Mb floppy disk drives, a color video display adapter, one serial port, two parallel ports, and eight expansion slots. The machine does not come with a color monitor, although one is available from Kaypro for \$595. Kaypro bundles a series of MicroPro applications, including WordStar, with the 286i.

#### Kaypro

533 Stevens Ave. Solana Beach, CA 92075 CIRCLE 407 (619) 755-1134 ON READER SERVICE CARD

#### **Print Spooler and Expansion Boards**

Consolink has introduced Micro-Spooler, a printer spooler with 128K RAM. It includes selectable baud rates from 50 to 19,200 and a pause function, and comes in four models: parallel to parallel (\$475), parallel to serial (\$485), serial to serial (\$495), and serial to parallel (\$485).

Consolink has also announced The Ace, a memory expansion board for the IBM PC that holds up to 384K, and the ConsoCard, a multifunction board for the IBM PC and compatibles with a clock/calendar, two RS-232 serial ports, up to 384K RAM, and RAM Disk and print spooling software. The Ace carries a retail price of \$256 (64K); the ConsoCard, \$360 (64K).

#### Consolink

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Sensible Speller ProDOS with the following would processor. Against ProDOS well win Again Work (Again Comparer In L. Famast II Enhanced-ProDOS certains to referenced producers In L. Basis Street Willer (Broad-burst). Format in DOS 3.2 and DOS 3.3 Again Writer (Again Computers In L.). Basis Street Willer (Broad-burst). Format increasing an Microward Homeword Association Will Spellar William (Spellar Work). For William Spellar William (Spellar Work). Will be worth Dos 3.2 and DOS 3.3 Again Work (Again Computers In L.). Basis Street William (Spellar Work). For William (Spellar Work). Will be worth of the Work (March Work). Will be worth Dos 3.2 and DOS 3.3 Again Work (March Work). Will be worth of the Work (March Work). Will be worthed the Work (March Work). Will be worth of the Work (March Work). Will be worth of the Work (March Work). Will be worthed the Work (March Work). Will be wo

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#### WHAT'S NEW

## **Educational Adventures**

Timeworks has introduced two educational programs. Dungeon of the Alegbra Dragon, geared for students aged 14 and up, develops algebra skills using an adventure game format. Each peril, from trapdoors to dragons, can be outwitted by solving algebra equations.

Cave of the Word Wizard, geared for students aged 6 to 18, develops spelling skills. The program also uses an adventure game format and includes speech synthesis (no additional hardware required). Both programs run on the Commodore 64 and retail for \$24.95 each.

Timeworks also sells *The Evelyn Wood Dynamic Reader*, a software version of the famous course to improve reading comprehension and speed. It runs on the Commodore 64 (\$49.95), Apple II series (\$69.95), and the IBM PC, PCjr, and compatibles (\$89.95).

**Timeworks** 

444 Lake Cook Rd. Deerfield, IL 60015 (800) 323-9755 (312) 948-9200

ON READER SERVICE CARD

#### **Desktop Accessories for Macintosh**

Megahaus has released MegaDesk, a collection of three programs that can be moved to any Macintosh system disk. The \$125 package includes an appointment calendar, application transfer command, and card file.

Megahaus

5703 Oberlin Dr.
San Diego, CA 92121 GROLE 412
(619) 450-1230 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Rependents to the first of the second of the

#### **C64 Spreadsheet**

Batteries Included has released Calkit, a spreadsheet for the Commodore 64. It creates up to a 99 row x 26 column spreadsheet, displays on-screen help and menus, and provides 20 readyto-use applications, including budget planning, income tax, net worth, energy consumption, and materials estimator. Calkit carries a suggested retail price of \$49.95.

**Batteries Included** 

30 Mural St. Richmond Hill, Ontario

M5V 1Z1 Canada (416) 881-9941

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#### **Financial Planning**

Bottomline V, a corporate financial planning template compatible with Lotus 1-2-3, Symphony, Multiplan, Super-Calc, PeachCalc, and VisiCalc, has been introduced by Ilar Systems. The system features four modules: Historical Financial Analysis; 12-Month Sales Forecast, Budget and Cash Flow; Five-Year Forecast; and Quarterly Forecasting. It carries a suggested retail price of \$295.

**Ilar Systems** 

1300 Dove St.

Newport Beach, CA 92660 GROE 414 (714) 476-2842 ON READER SERVICE CARD

# Educational Word Processor

Quark has released an educational edition of its Word Juggler word processor for the Apple IIe and IIc. It retains all the features of the business version, including replacement keycaps and spelling checker, and comes with teacher's guide, student handbook, and stu-

dent activity disk. It must be purchased in units of four: one teacher's edition for \$189 and three student versions for \$100 each.

Quark

2525 West Evans Denver, CO 80219 (303) 934-2211 (800) 543-7711

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CIRCLE 162 ON READER SERVICE CARD

#### **Surge Protector**

Computer Power Solutions has released Electra Guard System 12, a sixplug electronic surge protector with three levels of protection and EMI/RFI filtering. It retails for \$59.95.



#### **Enhanced Apple Ile**

Apple has announced an enhanced version of the Apple IIe. The new version uses a 65C02 microprocessor and an improved character generator ROM chip. Both chips are already used in the IIc. Apple also revised two monitor ROM chips to improve mouse response, include clock support, and incorporate print spooling. Apple claims that 95% of current IIe software runs on the enhanced IIe.

The enhanced IIe retails for \$895. An upgrade kit for current IIe owners sells for \$70, including dealer installation.

**Apple Computer** 20525 Mariani Ave. Cupertino, CA 95014 (408) 996-1010

ON READER SERVICE CARD

#### **PCjr Expansion Board**

AST Research has introduced the jrCombo, a multifunction expansion board for the IBM PCjr that features a clock/calendar, parallel port, up to 512K RAM, and SuperPak/jr software package. The jrCombo is available in three versions: with 128K RAM (\$395), 256K (\$695), and 512K (\$1395).

#### **AST Research**

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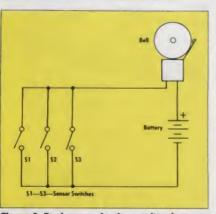
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# THE COMPUTER SCIENTIST

### Computerized Security Alarms/Forrest M. Mims, III

ome personal computers can be programmed to outperform professional security alarm systems that cost hundreds of dollars. You can exploit this ability, and your computer can help earn its keep, if you put your machine to work as a security guard while you are asleep or away from your home or business.

In this article I'll describe how to connect a computer to an array of standard intruder sensor switches, even if they are already installed. I'll also describe a working system that will indicate which sensor switch has been actuated and then generate a predetermined number of alarm beeps before automatically resetting itself. The system can be easily programmed to activate itself immediately or at a preset time. It can be reset during an alarm cycle if the actuated sensor switch has been closed. The system even includes a delay feature that allows time for an occupant to enter the protected building and deactivate the alarm before it sounds.



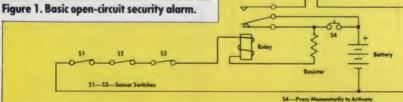


Figure 2. Basic closed-circuit security alarm.

**Security Alarm Basics** 

Before discussing how to use a computer as the nerve center for a sophisticated security alarm system, let's review a few basics about electronic intruder detection devices. There are three principle categories of such devices: direct contact, indirect contact and noncontact.

Direct contact alarm systems employ sensor switches that must be physically touched or moved by an intruder. Concealed trip wires and floor switches are examples of direct contact sensors.

Indirect contact alarm systems use sensor switches that are attached to a door, window or other object likely to be moved by an intruder. They include magnet switches, vibration sensors, and window foil.

Noncontact alarm systems are ac-

ith the proper interfacing, virtually any computer can be used as a controller for a security alarm system.

tuated by the mere presence of an intruder. Some detect the presence of a person by means of the infrared radiation the human body emits. Others detect intruders by means of a beam of microwaves, near-infrared, or ultrasound.

The high tech aspect of noncontact alarm systems is appealing, particularly since some of these systems are incredibly sensitive. For instance, I once tested an ultrasonic intrusion alarm that could be triggered by the movements of my chest caused by breathing. It is this high degree of sensitivity, however, that sometimes makes noncontact systems susceptible to false triggering. Moreover, noncontact systems are generally much more expensive than systems that use direct or indirect contact switches. Also, alarm systems that use switch sensors can protect the perimeter of a building and provide a warning before an actual penetration has been completed. A noncontact system inside a room may provide a warning only after an intruder has broken into the protected area.

All three categories of alarm systems can be monitored by a central control box or by a personal computer. Two connection methods are possible: open and closed circuit.

Figure 1 shows a basic open circuit security alarm. The sensors are depicted as an array of parallel connected switches, each of which is normally open (off). When one or more of the switches are closed (on), the circuit between the battery and the bell is completed, and the bell sounds an alarm. Though the open circuit configuration is very simple, it can be easily disabled simply by cutting one of the wires between the bell and the sensors or the battery.

Figure 2 shows a basic closed circuit security alarm. In this circuit, the sensor switches, which are normally closed, are connected in series with one another. When S4 is pressed momentarily, the relay armature is pulled down. If one of the sensor switches is opened, the relay armature is pulled up, thereby switching

#### Commodore Accessories



**RS232 Adapter** for VIC-20 and Commodore 64

The JE232CM allows connection of standard serial RS232 printers, modems, etc. to your VIC-20 and C-64. A 4-pole switch allows the inversion of the 4 control lines. Complete installation and operation instructions included.

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just insert the 9 - 64K RAM chips in the provided sockets and set of switches. Complete conversion documentation included.	
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Each kit comes complete with nine	I PC AT 128K dynamic RAMs and documentation
IBM128K (Nine 250ns	128K RAMs) \$174.95

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Futended 80-Column/64	K RAM Card Expands memory by 64K to give 128K
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TRS-16K3	200ns	(Model III).			\$6.29

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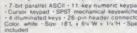
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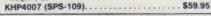
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on the alarm bell. The resistor limits the current through the relay coil to reduce the standby power consumption of the circuit to a minimum.

The closed circuit alarm requires a continuous source of current to activate the relay. Nevertheless, it is generally a better choice than the open circuit configuration. Both open and closed circuit alarm systems can be used in conjunction with a computer.

#### Selecting a Computer

With the proper interfacing, virtually any computer can be used as a controller for a security alarm system. Computers equipped with joystick ports, however, are the easiest to adapt for this purpose. Interfacing external circuits through joystick ports has been discussed in this column when it appeared in Computers and Electronics magazine.

Briefly, most personal computers use one of two basic kinds of joysticks. Absolute joysticks include a pair of mechanically linked potentiometers that provide the input to an analog-to-digital converter that causes an on-screen cursor to follow the position of the joystick handle. Rate joysticks incorporate an array of four or more switches that cause an on-screen cursor to move in the direction the joystick handle is pushed.

Low-cost computers designed to work with rate joysticks include models made by Atari and Commodore. The discontinued TI 99/4 and Coleco Adam. both of which can be purchased at bargain prices, also use rate joysticks.

In the March 1984 installment of this column in Computers and Electronics, I described how to use the Adam as an open circuit intrusion alarm controller simply by connecting individual sensor switches directly to each of the four switches in the two joysticks. The driver program for this application was very brief. Presumably the techniques presented in that column can be applied directly to other computers that use switch-style rate joysticks.

An intrusion alarm system designed around a rate joystick port requires separate wiring for each sensor switch. A much better approach is to use a computer with absolute joystick ports. This kind of computer can often be connected directly to an existing closed-circuit network of series-connected, normallyclosed sensor switches.

An important advantage of an alarm system designed around a computer with absolute joystick ports is that the system can indicate which sensor switch has been triggered. This is accomplished simply by connecting an inexpensive resistor across each sensor switch. Normally, the joystick port "sees" a short circuit. When one of the sensor switches is opened (triggered), the resistor of that switch is connected across the joystick port. If each switch is connected to a resistor having a different value, the computer can easily determine which switch has been opened. I don't know if this is a new idea, but it certainly works well.

Among the most economical computers that use absolute joysticks are Radio Shack's line of Color Computers. Other machines using absolute joysticks include the Apple II family, the IBM PC family, and IBM clones like the Tandy 1000. These machines utilize different methods to interface the potentiometers in the joysticks with the analog-to-digital conversion circuits in the computer.

Therefore, there is no single method of implementing a security alarm system for all these machines.

#### A Closed Circuit Sensor Network

Figure 3 shows a basic sensor network for a closed circuit alarm system designed around a computer with absolute joystick ports. The only difference between this sensor network and the kind used by conventional security alarms is the presence of the resistors (R1-R5) across each sensor switch and the single resistor (R6) across the network.

When all the sensor switches are closed, the resistance appearing across the joystick port is only that of the sensor wires (perhaps a few ohms). If, say, S3 is opened, then the parallel resistance of R3 and R6 is placed across the joystick port.

The system will work without R6.

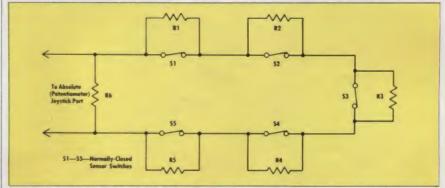


Figure 3. Sensor network for closed-circuit computer security system.

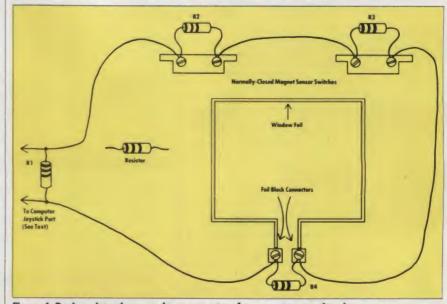


Figure 4. Basic resistor-bypassed sensor system for computer security alarm.

But R6 permits it to detect when the wire to the sensors has been cut or disconnected. It should be placed as close as possible to the computer. Normally, R6 is shorted by the network of closed sensor switches. Should one of the sensor wires be cut, however, the short is removed, and R6 appears across the joystick port.

Figure 4 is a pictorial representation of a three-sensor version of Figure 3. The magnet switches are usually used to protect doors and windows. The switch is mounted in a fixed position on the door or window frame as shown in Figure 5. The magnet is installed on the moving door or window. When the door or window is closed, the magnet is adjacent to the switch and the switch is closed. When the magnet is moved away from the switch, the switch opens, thereby triggering the alarm.

The window foil shown in Figure 4 is self-adhesive aluminum foil tape that is attached around the perimeter of vulnerable windows. Contact with the foil is made by means of stick-on connec-

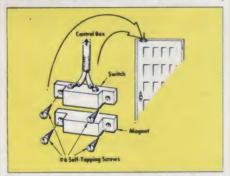


Figure 5. How magnet sensor switches are installed.

tors that adhere to window glass.

It is important to know that several different methods are used for interfacing potentiometer-style joysticks with computers. In the method used by the Apple II and IBM PC, for instance, the joystick simply supplies a variable resistance to the computer. The joysticks used by Radio Shack's CoCo family, however, serve as variable voltage supplies. The joystick sockets on the computer supply +5 volts and ground to the fixed (stator) terminals of each of the two potentiometers in the joysticks. This arrangement allows the pots to function as voltage dividers. As their wiper contact (rotor) is rotated, the voltage appearing at the center terminal of each pot ranges from near ground to near 5

Figure 6 shows how the sensor net-

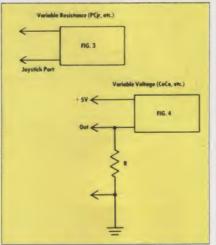


Figure 6. How to connect sensor network to absolute joystick ports.

work in Figure 3 can be connected to the two basic kinds of potentiometer-style joystick ports. No change is required to connect the network to a PCjr-style variable resistance port. To connect the network to a variable voltage port like the one used in the CoCo family, it is necessary to add an additional resistor (R) to form a voltage divider. A suitable value for R would be the same value as the resistance of the joystick pots (100,000 ohms for the CoCo).

A Do-It-Yourself Computer Sentry System

For the purpose of this column, I have designed a closed circuit security alarm system around the IBM PCjr. This computer has a pair of absolute (potentiometer) joystick ports. It also has a built-in clock that can be used to activate the alarm system automatically at the present time. The basic principles of this system can be applied to other machines that use absolute joysticks, especially Radio Shack's CoCo family, Apple II family, and IBM-compatible clones.

Figure 7 identifies the connection pins of the non-standard, Berg-type joystick socket on the back of a PCjr. You can better understand how the potentiometers inside the joystick function by referring to the circuit diagram in Figure 8.

If you can't find a Berg-type plug at a computer store, you can make direct connections to the pins in the socket with a wire-wrapping tool. Or you can do as I did and install a miniature phone jack in a PCjr joystick and connect it across the leads to the x-axis potentiometer. Cut one of the wires to the potentiometer.

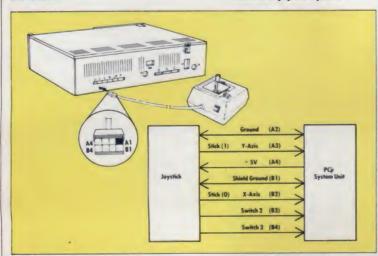


Figure 7. PCjr joystick connections.

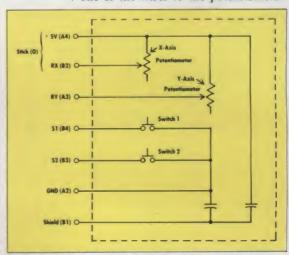


Figure 8. Internal circuitry of PCjr joystick.

Use a jack with a built-in switch, and wire the switch between the cut joystick connection and the potentiometer. This will allow the joystick to function normally when the plug to the alarm system sensors is removed.

To test the PCjr as an intrusion alarm controller, I connected a 100' extension cord to a joystick with a phone jack connected across the x-axis potentiometer (STICK (0) when the joystick connector is plugged into the left joystick connector on the back of the computer). I then connected a 100,000-ohm resistor across the joystick leads (R6 in Figure 3 or R1 in Figure 4). A resistance substitution box was connected across a switch installed at the far end of the extension cord. The cord was strung throughout my office and shop to pick up stray electrical noise that might be present in a real system.

This simple program in Listing 1 tells the PCjr to read the value of STICK

When the sensor switch was opened, the resistance values I tried yielded the joystick values in Table 1 (values may differ for other PCjr's).

Once you know the joystick values given by various resistances, it is a simple matter to select resistors for each sensor switch in a working alarm system. For a simulated five-sensor alarm system, I selected resistors of 3300, 4700, 10000, 15000 and 22000 ohms. This leaves many unused values for additional sensors.

Listing 2 is PCjr Sentry System, a program that transforms the PCjr into a relatively sophisticated alarm system controller. The program assumes one sensor (1) is installed at the principle

Table 1.

Resistance (ohms)	Joystick Value	Resistance (ohms)	Joystick Value
680	3	33,000	32
1,000	4	47,000	41
1,500	4	68,000	52
2,200	5	100,000	66
3,300	6	150,000	75
4,700	8	220,000	87
6,800	10	330,000	97
10,000	14	470,000	103
15,000	19	680,000	111
22,000	24	1,000,000	114

door of the protected area and asks if the alarm response to this sensor is immediate or delayed. Selecting a delayed response provides time for the occupant to open the door and deactivate the program before the beeper sounds.

The program then gives the current time and asks the user to select the time the alarm system is to become active. Selecting a time a few minutes ahead of the current time will give the occupant a chance to exit the building before the alarm system is activated. Alternatively, the system can be activated immediately, simply by pressing ENTER, if the occupants are not planning to leave.

When the system is activated, the screen displays:

SENTRY SYSTEM NOW ACTIVATED
PRESS R TO RESET
SYSTEM STATUS:
SYSTEM NORMAL. ALL SENSORS SECURE.

When one of the sensor switches is opened, the screen displays the number of the triggered switch. If, for instance, sensor switch 5 is opened, the screen will display:

SYSTEM STATUS: SENSOR 5 IS OPEN!

The computer will then begin beeping the number of times given in line 870. I used 10, but any number can be sub-

#### Listing 1.

10	'STICKOUT
20	CLS
30	X=STICK(0)
40	LOCATE 15,15
50	PRINT "X=";X
60	GOTO 30

stituted. If the sensor switch is still open after the specified number of beeps, another cycle of beeping is begun. Momentarily pressing R (reset) will halt the beeping and cause the program to be resumed, but only if the sensor switch has been closed. If R is held down for a second or so, the beeping will stop and the program will reset even though the switch is open. However, running the program again without closing the triggered switch will cause another beep cycle.

Though the program might seem long, its operation is straightforward. Lines 10 through 390 comprise the main program, and the remaining lines are the subroutines.

The key portion of the main program is in lines 320 through 380. These lines sample the five sensor switches and call the relevant subroutine if an opened switch is detected. The "greater than/less than" values in these lines were determined with the help of the table of joystick values for various resistances.

Lines 410 through 740 form the subroutines that respond to a broken sensor wire or triggered sensor switch and update the system status.

Lines 760 through 840 form the delay subroutine that determines the time before the beeper sounds after sensor 1 is triggered. For test purposes, use a twosecond delay (see lines 790 and 800). To provide plenty of time to exit the protected building, use a delay of 60 seconds or so.

Finally, lines 860 through 930 form the beep subroutine. Line 880 determines the number of beeps per cycle the system generates when a sensor is triggered.

#### Listing 2.

```
'PCjr SENTRY SYSTEM COPYRIGHT 1985 BY FORREST M. MIMS III
30 CLS
40 PRINT "
                     PCir SENTRY SYSTEM"
50 LOCATE 4,12:PRINT "CONNECT SENSOR CABLE TO JOYSTICK PORT 1."
60 X=STICK(0)
70 LOCATE 7,12:PRINT "SENSOR VALUE: ";X
80 PRINT
90 PRINT "PRESS ANY KEY IF SENSOR VALUE CORRECT."
100 K$=INKEY$: IF K$="" THEN 60 ELSE 110
120 LOCATE 10,1:PRINT "SENSOR 1 ALARM RESPONSE:"
130 LOCATE 12,1:PRINT "IMMEDIATE (I) OR DELAYED (D)?"
140 DS=INKEYS
150 IF D$="D" OR D$="d" THEN 170
160 IF D$="I" OR D$="i" THEN 170 ELSE 140
170 LOCATE 14,1:PRINT "THE CORRECT TIME IS ";TIMES
   LOCATE 16,1:PRINT "SELECT TIME SYSTEM IS TO BECOME ACTIVE."
190 PRINT "BUT DO NOT ENTER TIME YET.
200 PRINT "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE."
210 C$=INKEY$: IF C$="" THEN 210 ELSE 220
                                              (continued on page 64.)
```

**Designing Your Own System** 

The basic techniques given in this column can be adapted for many different computers. Sensor switches and other intrusion alarm devices can be purchased at most electronic parts and Radio Shack stores.

If your computer has a cassette tape interface, you can use the built-in relay to activate an external alarm device that produces considerably more sound than the built-in beeper of the computer. The PCjr and CoCo, for instance, include MOTOR commands to switch a cassette recorder on and off.

As for the program, depending upon the capabilities of your computer, you can easily expand Listing 2 to include many extra features. For example, many more sensor switches can be added to the five in the program. The computer can store in RAM or on disk the time a sensor switch is triggered and the time it is closed. Adding voice synthesis will permit the computer to announce which sensor has been triggered.

Here are a few pointers and precautions you should consider before you install a security alarm system. First, it is wise to read more about the subject before proceeding. Some companies that make security electronic devices publish brochures, and there are a number of helpful books on the subject. John E. Cunningham, for example, has written Security Electronics and Electronic Intrusion Alarms, both published by Howard W. Sams.

If you assemble a computerized alarm system, it is important to make sure stray electrical signals entering the sensor network don't cause false triggering. It is also important to make sure the sensor wires don't come in contact with live electrical wires. Incidentally, you should be aware that some computer companies might not honor the warranty on a machine that is connected to an "unauthorized" peripheral such as a homebrew security alarm.

Finally, remember that security alarms are installed for serious reasons. No electronic surveillance system is perfect, especially those that require a continuous power supply. As for reliability and immunity from embarrassing false alarms, a homebrew computer security system is only as reliable as your ability to design and install it. That is why Listing 2 is merely suggested as a model program which you should carefully test and evaluate before using it or a similar program to protect a home or office.

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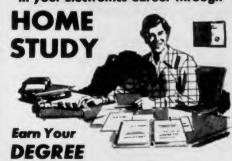
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#### Listing 2. (continued)

```
220 LOCATE 20,1:PRINT "ENTER TIME TO ACTIVATE SYSTEM OR PRESS"
230 PRINT "ENTER TO ACTIVATE SYSTEM IMMEDIATELY.
240 LOCATE 23,1: INPUT "ACTIVATE SYSTEM AT (00:00:00):";START$
250 IF START$ < TIME$ THEN GOTO 260 ELSE 250
260 CLS
270 LOCATE 1,1:PRINT "SENTRY SYSTEM NOW ACTIVATED."
280 LOCATE 3,1: PRINT "PRESS R TO RESET."
290 RS=INKEYS
300 IF R$="R" OR R$="r" THEN GOTO 10
310 X=STICK(0)
320 IF X<5 THEN GOSUB 420
                                     : 'ALL SENSORS SECURE
                                     : 'SENSOR CABLE CUT
330 IF X>105 THEN GOSUB 460
340 IF X >4 AND X<8 THEN GOSUB 510 : SENSOR
350 IF X>7 AND X<11 THEN GOSUB 570 : SENSOR
360 IF X>10 AND X<16 THEN GOSUB 620: SENSOR 3
370 IF X>15 AND X<21 THEN GOSUB 670: SENSOR
380 IF X>20 AND X<27 THEN GOSUB 720: SENSOR 5
390 GOTO 270
400 'SENSOR SUBROUTINES:
420 LOCATE 8,1: PRINT "SYSTEM STATUS:"
430 LOCATE 10,1:PRINT "SYSTEM NORMAL. ALL SENSORS SECURE."
440 RETURN
450
460 LOCATE 10,1:PRINT "SENSOR CABLE CUT OR DISCONNECTED!
470 GOSUB 860
480 RETURN
490
500
   'SENSOR 1: 3300 OHMS
510 LOCATE 10,1:PRINT "SENSOR 1 IS OPEN!
520 GOSUB 760: 'DELAY SUBROUTINE
530 GOSUB 860
540 RETURN
550
560 'SENSOR 2: 4700 OHMS
570 LOCATE 10,1: PRINT "SENSOR 2 IS OPEN!
580 GOSUB 860
590 RETURN
600
610
   'SENSOR 3: 10000 OHMS
620 LOCATE 10,1: PRINT "SENSOR 3 IS OPEN!
630 GOSUB 860
640 RETURN
650
660 'SENSOR 4: 15000 OHMS
670 LOCATE 10,1: PRINT "SENSOR 4 IS OPEN!
680 GOSUB 860
690 RETURN
700
710 'SENSOR 5: 22000 OHMS
720 LOCATE 10,1:PRINT "SENSOR 5 IS OPEN!
730 GOSUB 860
740 RETURN
750
760 'DELAY SUBROUTINE (SENSOR 1 ONLY):
770 IF D$="D" OR D$="d" THEN 800 ELSE RETURN
780 'TIMER (N): N=DELAY IN SECONDS
790 'USE N=2 (2-SECOND DELAY) TO TEST SYSTEM
800 ON TIMER (2) GOSUB 830
810 TIMER ON
820 GOTO 820
830 X=STICK(0)
840 IF X>4 AND X<8 THEN 860 ELSE 290
860
   'BEEP SUBROUTINE
870 FOR Z=1 TO 10: 'NUMBER OF BEEPS
880 FOR Q=1 TO 200:NEXT Q
890 BEEP
900 RS=INKEYS
910 IF R$="R" OR R$="r" THEN RETURN
920 NEXT Z
930 RETURN
```



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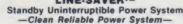
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# A Confusion of Sorts

How many passes does it really take to sort a list?/Albert Nijenhuis

hey say that you can't sort a list of N objects in less that N log N operations, but I'll show you how. Sounds familiar? Not many years ago, there was a similar-sounding challenge: "You can't trisect an angle." Many manyears have been spent trying to disprove that one, and if the debate has ended, it's because interest has waned—not because the problem has been settled in the public's mind.

Let's look briefly at the angle-trisection problem. What does it mean?

"No angle can be trisected." Well, of course, we know from geometry how to construct an angle of 30 degrees, which is one-third of 90 degrees. So, some angles can be trisected.

"I can trisect an angle so well no one can find any discrepancy." Again, that is not the point. Assuming perfect tools, can you divide an angle into three parts of exactly equal measure?

"I have a gadget that will perform exact trisections." Such tools (without moving parts) actually exist, and at this point it is necessary to use more precise language. The intended statement was not "You can't trisect an angle" but "You can't exactly trisect an arbitrary angle using just straightedge and compass." And that can't be done. That's higher math —and it's time to get back to sorting.

Sorting Terminology

First a piece of terminology. We shall denote by N the length of a list that we want to sort, and we want to measure the amount of labor (the number of tests, or displacements, or whatever) required to do this. The expression O(N) ("Oh of N") denotes a quantity which is basically proportional to N (it has the "order of magnitude" of N). It might be 3N or 17N or 12N + 300 or  $7N + \log N$  (note that log N is much smaller than N for large values of N). On the other hand, N<sup>2</sup> is not O(N) because when N increases, N2 increases faster than any constant multiple of N. Implicit in the notation O(N) is some number (any of the coefficients 3, 17, 12, or 7 above) to multiply by N. Its value is not considered "interesting" (though most people would prefer a 2 to a 100 in a labor count), because it can be highly machine-dependent. The expression O(N log N) denotes a quantity which is basically proportional to N•log N.

The debate, then, is usually centered on the question: Do we need O(N log N) comparisons to sort a list, or can we do it in O(N) comparisons?

Suppose you are given a list of length N which consists of four digit numbers and which must be sorted in increasing order. I will show that I can do this with no comparisons at all: Pass through the list and as you do so, move every number within a leading 0 to the beginning. When done, do the same with the leading digit 1 in the remaining list, etc. When finished, the list is sorted as far as the first digit is concerned. Now, in each of the ten sublists do the same with respect to the second digit, and so on.

In this way we have sorted our list with no comparisons between members of the list at all. We have performed labor (testing of digits, displacements), and that is O(N), namely 40N, or if you are a clever programmer, only about 4N, give or take a small multiplier.

A variation on the above method uses an array of size 10,000, one place for each of the possible occurrences in the list, and uses it in some fashion (many variations exist) to sort the list in a relatively simple way, again in O(N) labor, with no comparisons at all.

These comments are intended to illustrate that if there is to be any meaning to the O (N log N) story, some more precise definitions are needed.

First of all, the statement concerns comparisons, not displacementsalthough many comparisons result in displacements, of course. Second, we mean honest comparisons with no tricks, such as testing digits or calculating an address from the value. To put it another way, the sorting method itself should not examine the objects to be sorted in any way, but leave this to a "black box" which, when given two ob-



jects, say A and B, issues one of the three pronouncements: "A precedes B," "B precedes A" or "A and B may be placed in either order."

The only requirement of the black box is that it be consistent. For example, if it has made the pronouncements "A precedes B" and "B precedes C," then if confronted with A and C it must come with the pronouncement "A precedes C." (A "good" sorting method achieves its efficiency by *not* presenting A and C to the black box.)

#### A Precise Definition

Given, then, a list of N objects in arbitrary order and a black box that is capable of making pronouncements on the objects in the list, what is the minimum number of calls to the black box needed to sort the list in the most unfavorable (called "worst possible") case? In this context, that minimum is O(N log N).

To show why this is so, let the list-to-be-sorted be  $A(1), \ldots, A(N)$ . Sorting this list means determining a permutation of the numbers  $1, \ldots, N$  (i.e., a rearrangement of  $1, \ldots, N$ ), which we may denote  $p(1), \ldots, p(N)$ , such that  $A(p(1)), \ldots, A(p(N))$  are in the order defined by the black box.

For example, if N=3, A(1)=7, A(2)=1, A(3)=4, then the increasing order is A(2), A(3), A(1). That is, p(1)=2, P(2)=3, p(3)=1. Usually, sorting methods do not explicitly compute p(1), ..., p(N), but it is simple to change any method—without changing the comparisons—to produce the permutation.

Sorting a list, thus, means determining one specific permutation. (We assume that all objects in the list are distinct, else the permutation is not completely unique.) That is, we are looking for one out of N! (N factorial) permutations, because that is the number of permutations that exist. Let S denote the set of them all.

The first comparison of the method will compare, say, A(I) and A(J). Suppose the black box responds with "A(I) precedes A(J)." Then we know that in the as-yet-undetermined permutation

 $p(1), \dots, p(N)$  the number I will have to precede J.

This one comparison has therefore, in effect, divided the set S into two sets of permutations: the set  $S_1$  of "good" ones, in which I precedes J, and the "bad" ones, in which J precedes I. We could make a list of the permutations that belong to  $S_1$  if we cared to do so.

Next, another comparison is made and it results in the same way in retaining a set  $S_2$  of permutations in  $S_1$  and rejecting the others. This process continues until we are left with a set of just one permutation—the one we wanted.

The description we have just given says nothing about the strategy by which the objects that are to be compared are chosen. That is deliberate, because the description as it now stands covers all possible strategies.

A Best Sorting Strategy?

At this point we claim that a "best" strategy would be so designed that at the first comparison between A(I) and A(J), the set S<sub>1</sub> and the set of permutations not in S<sub>1</sub> are essentially equal in size. This may go against the notion that a small set S<sub>1</sub> would more quickly lead to a single permutation. The point is, however, that another list would lead to a black box reply of "A(J) precedes A(I)," and its "good" list is the "bad" list of the case we considered. To do best in the "worst case," neither list should suffer at the hands of the other. The same argument applies to subsequent comparisons.

We see, therefore, that a "best" strategy—if such exists—will, for each comparison, cut the then current list of "good" permutations in half, or close to half. The minimum number (k) of comparisons will therefore be that number for which n!/2k is essentially 1. It cannot be exactly 1, because no factorial greater than 2! is a power of 2. That is, k is very close to log 2(N!). Again, log 2(N!) is not an integer, but the next higher integer will be the lowest value that k could have for a "worst case." We shall ignore this "next higher integer" business, because we do not worry in our count about

one comparison more or less. Thus we simply conclude that any sorting method based on comparisons requires at least  $\log_2(N!)$  comparisons in the worst case.

A formula, due to Stirling, gives a very good approximate formula for N!, namely

$$N! = O\left(\frac{N^{N+.5}}{e^N}\right)$$

where the constant in the  $O(\cdot)$  is, in fact, the square root of  $2\pi$ , but that is irrelevant. From this it follows that:

$$log_2(N!) = N log_2 N - N log_2 e + .5 \cdot log_2 N + O(1)$$

(the O(1) denotes some uninteresting almost constant quantity). It certainly follows from this that:

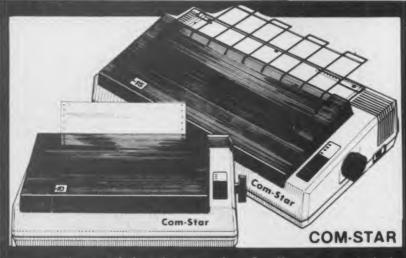
$$\log_2(N!) = N \log_2 N + O(N)$$

which is what this article is all about. Observe that this is only a *lower bound*. All we have shown is that, if we bisect a set of N! permutations repeatedly, this many bisections will be needed to end up with a single permutation. We have not shown that such bisections can always be achieved by comparisons of pairs of objects in our list.

The existing sorting methods of type N log N have "worst case" comparison counts of  $C \cdot N \cdot \log_2 N + O(N)$ , but the C is not always equal to 1 as above in our lower bound estimate. For example, a good Merge Sort has C=1 but Heapsort has C=2. In a sense, Heapsort "wastes" half the comparison, because half of them are never followed by an interchange. (See "How Not to be Out of Sorts II," Creative Computing, September 1980.) Most other popular sorting methods, such as Shell Sort and Quicksort, have only average comparison counts of O(N log N) but the "worst case" performance (relatively rarely encountered) is higher—O(N1.5) or O(N2), for example. Detailed mathematical analyses of these and other methods can be found in Volume III of The Art of Computer Programming by D. E. Knuth.



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# Probability and Computers

Simulate, then analyze/Glenda Lappan and M.J. Winter

In the past, the study of probability in school has almost of necessity concentrated on formulas and theoretical principles. Situations were simulated by means of spinners, tossing dice and coins, and drawing colored balls out of an urn. While simulations of this sort can be very useful, making a large number of replications is time consuming.

Introducing a microcomputer allows probability to be studied in a new and exciting way. Simulation can become an important mathematical technique for the learner. An event can be replicated a large number of times to determine an empirical probability, which can then provide a check on the theoretical analysis of the problem. In fact, the analysis involved in writing an accurate simulation may form a basis for a later proof.

Many probability statements that we encounter in everyday life are empirically based—weather predictions, for example. Other probability situations, such as the odds of winning the state lottery, are theoretically analyzed. Therefore, it is important that we learn the basic theoretical ideas of probability, but also learn to appreciate the modern role of simulation in making predictive statements.

In this article we will present four probability problems, their simulations and analyses. We have found these four to be an excellent collection for illustrating the power of simulation and how empirical solutions can stimulate an interest in theoretical solutions. The four problems are of varied types.

The first illustrates a discrete situation for which it is possible to list the sample space. The second and third are both continuous—the number of possible outcomes is infinite. The second has a geometric solution, and the third uses elementary trigonometry. The last problem is discrete but has a surprising continuous extension question which leads to 1/e.

#### Problem 1: How Do You Pay Your Bill?

Mr. Jones owes Pat \$5 per week for delivering his paper. He proposes that instead of paying the \$5 in cash, each week he will let Pat reach into a sack, which contains a ten dollar bill and five ones, and draw two of the bills. Should Pat go along with Mr. Jones' scheme?

#### The Simulation and Program

There are six bills in the sack, so we generate randomly an integer from 1 to 6 (line 140 below) and decide, arbitrarily, that the 1 will correspond to the ten dollar bill. If the 1 is generated, then Pat will draw a total of \$11 (line 210). If the first bill is not the \$10, there are five bills remaining. An integer from 1 to 5 is generated (line 160); again we let the 1 correspond to the \$10. We compute Pat's average weekly earnings for a 52 week period (line 230).

```
110 'Average income for one year
120 P=0
                   : 'Pat's earnings
130 FOR I=1 TO 52 : '52 weeks
140 X=INT(RND(1)*6+1)
150 IF X=1 THEN 210
160 Y=INT(RND(1)*5+1)
170 IF Y=1 THEN 210
190 P=P+2: GOTO 220: 'add $2 to total
210 P=P+11
                  : 'add $11 to total
220 NEXT I
230 PRINT "52-week average is"; P/52
240 GOTO 120
52-week average is 4.942308
```

#### **Observations and Analysis**

100 RANDOMIZE

The simulated results suggest an average of around \$5. Computing the long term average (expected value) is easily done by listing all the possible combinations of two bills that could be drawn from the sack. If the six bills are denoted T, 01, 02, 03, 04, and 05, the possible combinations of the two bills are

Sample results: 5.29, 5.65, 4.94, 4.60

T-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05
T-02	01-03	02-04	03-05	
T-03	01-04	02-05		
T-04	01-05			
T-05				

One third of these 15 combinations have a value of \$11. Two-thirds have a value of \$2. Thus the expected value of the two bills is

$$1/3*11 + 2/3*2 = 5$$

so that, in the long run, Pat will neither gain nor lose by adopting the sack method. It is a "fair" offer.

Because the sample space is small (15 elements) and because there are only two possible values of the bills, a small number of simulations will give a true picture of the expected value.

#### Problem 2: Meeting for Lunch

Two friends who have unpredictable lunch hours agree to meet for lunch at their favorite restaurant whenever possible. Neither wishes to eat at that particular restaurant alone and each dislikes waiting for the other, so they agree that:

1. Each will arrive at a random time between noon and 1:00 p.m.

2. Each will wait for the other either for  $15\,\text{minutes}$  or until  $1:00\,\text{p.m.}$ 

On a given day, what is the probability that the friends will meet?

### The Simulation and Program

Each friend can arrive at any instant between noon and 1:00. If arrival at each instant is equally probable, then, since there is an infinite number of instances, the probability of arriving at any particular instant is 0. This point will cause consternation among readers who believe that they have been taught that if the probability is 0, then the event cannot occur. However, the nature of a continuous situation is that the event can actually take place as is shown in the program below, which predicts how often the two friends meet. In the program, the time within the one-hour period that each friend arrives is selected in lines 130 and 140. Line 150 tests to see if the two times are within 15 minutes (.25 of one hour) of each other. The total times they meet in N days is given by M.

# 90 RANDOMIZE

100 INPUT "Run for how many days"; N

110 M=0 : 'Set meetings to zero

120 FOR I=1 TO N : 'Run for N days

130 F1=RND(1) : 'Arrival time friend 1

140 F2=RND(1) : 'Arrival time friend 2

150 IF ABS(F1-F2) < . 25 THEN M=M+1

160 NEXT I

170 PRINT "Frequency was"; M/N

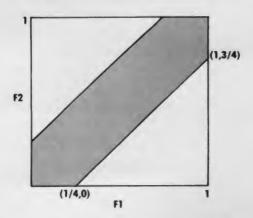
Run for how many days? 100 Frequency was .39

Sample results: .43, .39, .42, .45, .45

# **Observations and Analysis**

An immediate reaction is: they will wait 30 minutes between them. That is half an hour, so the probability is .5. The simulation results strongly suggest that this reasoning is incorrect.

To analyze the problem, draw a unit (one hour) square (see below); a point, (F1,F2), within the square will represent one possible set of arrival times for Friend 1 and Friend 2. If the point lies within the shaded strip representing times 15 minutes or less apart, the friend meet.



Comparing the area of the non-shaded triangles to unity, we see that

2\* areas of each triangle = 2\*(1/2)\*(3/4)\*(3/4)=9/16

is the proportion of time the friends do not meet. Hence 7/16 = .44 is the probability of meeting. In the continuous case, it is impossible to "list" the sample space, but it is sometimes possible to represent it with a picture.

# Problem 3: Points on the Unit Circle

Pick two points at random on the unit circle (a circle of radius 1). What is the probability that the distance between them is less the one?

# The Simulation and Program

For readers who have studied trigonometry, the easiest way to obtain a random point on the unit circle is to generate a real number Z between 0 and  $2*\pi$ , and let the point have coordinates,  $Z=\cos(Z)$  and Y=(Z). (See program.) The points are selected in lines 130 and 150, and the coordinates calculated in lines 140 and 160. The distance between the points is then calculated in line 170.

# 90 RANDOMIZE

100 INPUT "Number of trials"; N

105 PI=4\*ATN(1)

110 C=0

120 FOR K=1 TO N

130 Z1=2\*RND(1)\*PI

140 X1=COS(Z1): Y1=SIN(Z1)

150 Z2=2\*RND(1)\*PI

160 X2=COS(Z2): Y2=SIN(Z2)

170  $D = (X2 - X1)^2 + (Y2 - Y1)^2$ 

180 IF D<1 THEN C=C+1

190 NEXT K

200 PRINT "Fraction when d<1:";C/N

Number of trials? 100 Fraction when d<1: .35

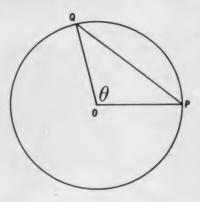
Sample results: .28, .31, .42, .35



"Of course you realize, Henderson, that Father Syntax is our last hope to de-bug this program!"

## Observations and Analysis

This is another continuous problem; the answer is unchanged if the question is worded "what is the probability the distance is less than or equal to one?" To analyze the problem, draw the unit circle and select a point P on it. Draw the radius OP. Let Q be any other point on the circle except that point diagonally opposite P. Look at the triangle QOP. If the angle QOP < 60°, then QP < 1. If the angle = 60°, then an equilateral triangle has been formed and QP=1. One third of the points on the circle are within +60° of OP. Hence the probability that the distance QP is less than (or equal to) one is 1/3.



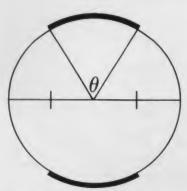
Algebra students may employ the following line of reasoning: if (x,y) is on the circle, then both

$$-1 \le x \le 1$$
 and  $y^2 = 1 - x^2$ .

To find (x,y) at random, we generate x between -1 and 1, take  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ , and let y be negative with probability .5:

$$X = INT(2*RND(1)-1)$$
  
 $Y = SQR(1-X*X)$   
IF RND(1) < .5 THEN Y=-Y

When this method of selecting "random" points is used, the results are noticeably different. To see why, suppose P(x,y) is chosen this way. Then -.5 < x < .5 with probability 1/2, and P lies on one of the two thickened arcs, with probability 1/2. Equivalently, half the points generated will lie on the arcs. The central angle, 0, subtended by each arc is 60°, i.e., the arcs together form 1/3 of the unit circle. If half the points chosen lie on one third of the circle, then the points are not "picked at random."



# **Problem 4: Catching the Counterfeiter**

You, the ruler of the kingdom of Wellsall, suspect that your treasurer is robbing you by substituting counterfeit coins for gold ones. The coins are packed 25 to a bag, and, in fact, the treasurer is placing one false coin in every bag. You command the treasurer to bring in 25 bags of coins. From each bag you select one coin; the coins are then analyzed. What is the probability that you will find a false coin?

Change both 25's to 50. What is the probability now? Change both 25's to 100. What is the probability now?

# The Simulation and Program

We will replicate the "trial" of the counterfeiter several times (N, line 100) (See below). For each trial we examine 25 bags (line 180). For each bag we must select a coin. We select a coin by generating a random number from 1 to 25 (line 140); if the number generated is 12, we have found a false coin. One false coin will prove the guilt of the treasurer, so the trial is terminated (line 150) and the treasurer dispatched.

# 90 RANDOMIZE

100 INPUT "Number of trials"; N

110 D=0 :'D means treasurer detected

120 FOR I=1 TO N

130 FOR J=1 TO 25

140 P=INT(RND(1)\*25+1)

150 IF P=12 THEN 180 : 'Bad coin

160 NEXT J: GOTO 190

180 D=D+1

190 NEXT I

200 PRINT "Detection probability:"; D/N

Number of trials? 100 Detection probability: .62

Sample results: .59, .60, .66, .55, .64

### **Observations and Analysis**

Your first reaction to this problem is likely to be that the treasurer is very safe. After all, there is only one false coin in each bag of 25, so the probability of being caught is about 1/25. With more coins in the bags, the treasurer should be even safer. For these students the simulated results are a shock. The probability of being caught seems to be approximately .60. Moreover, the number of coins in the bag does not appear to influence that result.

For the first bag, the probability of detecting the false coin is 1/25. This means that the treasurer has probability (1-1/25)of escaping detection when bag 1 is opened. However, the probability of escaping for two bags is (24/25)\*(24/25). The probability of being safe through 25 bags is:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 24\\25 \end{array}\right]^{25} \approx .36$$

The probability of being caught is 1-.36=.64.

When more coins are placed in each bag, correspondingly more bags are examined. If there are N coins to a bag and N bags each have one coin removed, then the probability the treasurer escapes is

$$\left\lceil \frac{N-1}{N} \right\rceil^N = (1-1/N)^N$$

which approaches 1/e as  $N \rightarrow \infty$ . For large N, therefore, the probability of detection is 1-1/e = .63.



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# **IBM IMAGES**

# Personal Graphics/Will Fastie

ne of the things that Apple has done for all of us is raise our consciousness about graphics. The effect of the graphics capabilities of the Apple II was so great that IBM made sure graphics capability was available for the PC at the time it was introduced. With the Macintosh, Apple has commercialized the graphics-based icon, menu, and mouse scheme developed at Xerox. A plethora of MacPaint-like programs now exists, and the color and graphics capabilities of the PC family are rising

One of the first things I looked for when I got the PC was a graphics program that would allow me to build pictures. The thought of drawing with a mouse or other device was far from my mind; an etch-a-sketch program I wrote for my son was about the limit of my imagination at that time. I was quickly disappointed to discover that nothing existed, and it was to be three years before I invested in my own color display and a mouse.

In the meantime, I did finally find a program that fit my budget but allowed some drawing. Actually, PC Crayon was more than just a drawing program. It provided some rather sophisticated vector drawing capabilities as well as animation. I used the program successfully to design an automated ribbon-cutting ceremony for the opening of my new office. PC Crayon is still available, as is its big brother, Executive Picture Show. Both are from PC Software; PC Crayon, in particular, is a bargain from PC Connections.

About a year ago, MacPaint-like programs began to emerge for the PC family. By now, there must be at least ten products designed to satisfy the market demand. The two best known are Mouse Systems PC Paint and the more recent IBM PCjr ColorPaint. Both are good, and both have their limitations. Both have the by now mandatory Macintosh look, and both have about the same collection of features. If the truth be known, I like IBM's product better, but



**Executive Picture Show** 



**PC Paint** 



**PC Paintbrush** 



**TelePaint** 

more often use PC Paint because use of ColorPaint is restricted to the PCir: it is a cartridge-based program.

ColorPaint has four significant advantages over PC Paint. First, it can fill an arbitrary shape after the fact. This means that a drawing can take shape and an area can be filled at any time. PC Paint, by contrast, can only fill the shape just after it has been drawn, a severe limitation. So, for example, ColorPaint can fill the intersection of two circles but PC Paint cannot. Second, ColorPaint on the PCjr can get at all 16 colors, although it is unfortunately limited to four at a time. PC Paint deals only with the familiar palettes of the PC, even on jr. Third, although both products support patterns, only ColorPaint can edit them; new patterns created by the user are saved along with the image. Fourth, ColorPaint commands a better selection of printers, including the IBM Color Printer.

One subtle difference between the two programs is the size and shape of the image created. PC Paint drawings are screen images, so they can be used effectively for presentation graphics. They do not, however, print very well. ColorPaint images do not fill the screen, but they are sized so that they can be printed upright (in portrait orientation) as full-sized 8 1/2" x 11" pages. In short, PC Paint has a screen orientation and ColorPaint has a paper orientation.

Once again, PCjr ColorPaint is the better product, but is severely limited by its restriction to the PC's little brother.

# Other Entries

Two other products that I have tried are Draw-It and 4-Point Graphics. Draw-It looks particularly interesting because of its low price (\$29.99) and because it is published as a book (presumably for retail in book stores) by Paperback Software International. It seems a reasonable product, but I don't feel it measures up to another program of similar cost which I will be discussing in a moment. I also felt it was slow by comparison with almost every other program I have tried. 4-Point Graphics can only be called strange, and is not as fully featured as I think a product in this category ought to be.

Another product has impressed me and others greatly and promises to be an important player. It is Imsi's PC Paintbrush. Its big advantage over everybody else's product is the extensive display subsystem and printer support it provides. The installation program provides support for a long list of displays (including all the resolutions available for each one) and an equally long list of printers. I fully expect it to be the first drawing program available that will directly support the IBM Enhanced Color Display subsystem, a feat made possible by the fact that the program is device independent. In fact, pictures are stored in such a way that a particular picture can be drawn on one display system and then be correctly displayed on another system with different display characteristics. *PC Paintbrush* also supports the world of mice and joysticks, but can operate under keyboard control as well. All in all, a strong product, especially if your environment has a variety of hardware.

A product received too late for detailed examination but which looks very nice is *TelePaint* from LCS/Telegraphics. Like PCjr *Color Paint*, the program can produce an upright, 8 1/2" x 11" image. The *TelePaint* screen presentation is very good looking, giving the most Maclike appearance of any of the products mentioned here. It is the most expensive Mac-alike of the lot, at \$149, so a more careful look is required before a serious recommendation can be made. I'll let

you know in a later column.

Those are the major products I have seen so far. I am quite sure there will be more and, of course, I have omitted mention of programs sold only with hardware products. However, there is one product that you will not easily hear about but that offers extraordinary function for the money. It is one of IBM's quietly marketed Personally Developed Programs called *PC Palette*.

# Personally Developed Software

A note about IBM's Personally Developed series is in order here. IBM has published a mail-order catalog, called "The Directory," that initially carried 36 products and has recently been expanded by 22 more, for a total of 58. These programs were developed by IBM employees and are marketed by IBM in a remarkably cost-effective way. Most of the programs cost less than \$50 (the range is \$15 to \$150) and include utilities, games, and business applications (see Table 1). Some of the programs have been bundled together in "value packs" which range in price up to \$195 and generally represent a substantial discount over the price of the programs purchased individually. I have had a chance to look at about 15 of the programs and have found some real gems, as well as a few that are less interesting or valuable.

"The Directory" itself is well done. It is nicely printed, with much color. Each program is described on a page that includes a brief summary of its function and capability, its operating requirements, and the price. A picture of a typical screen display is also provided. The names of the program authors are given; a very nice touch is the photographs of the authors in the table of contents. And because it is, after all, a mail-order catalog, several order forms with mailing envelopes are conveniently provided.

For the most part, these programs are good values. The better ones could not be had at twice the price if they were marketed in traditional style by typical publishers. *PC Palette*, for example, costs only \$39.95 and is probably more powerful than most of the other programs I have seen in this category. What it lacks is pizzazz, but if you are trying to get some work done, you can often do without that. That is characteristic of the better programs in the series.

Another program I like is the Backgammon game, written by John E. Hoel. Before I used the game, I had played only a bit and could not even remember the rules. It plays a pretty strong game, of-

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# IBM IMAGES

fers help just about anytime, looks good on the screen, and is easy to operate. It is a tad slow, but then it costs only \$19.95. Somehow, I didn't mind the slowness, and I play better backgammon now than I did before.

If you want more information about the programs, the catalog is free for the asking (even though it shows a \$4 cover price) from the address shown at the end of the article or by calling the order number.

# **PC** Palette

Back to graphics. I'm impressed with PC Palette because it is, indeed, so powerful. It is a very versatile drawing program, competitive in every respect with the better known and more expensive packages. Add to that its capability for animating presentations and its builtin graphing function, and it just seems too good to be true. But wait, there's more! Five free steak knives that can cut through tires! Oops, sorry. There is more. One of the most significant features is subtle: PC Palette allows you to cut a section from one drawing and add it to the one on which you are working. This function is very nice, because it means you can have a library of design elements and get them at any time. It is a feature that most other painting programs lack.



Figure 1. This image, printed on a TI 855, shows rotation and scaling of an arbitrary shape. The leftmost "blob" is the original from which the other three were copied.

J: Now is the rise 2: For all good men 3: to come to the aid 4 On with mid coscorin.	10: abc
6: jumped over 7: lazy dog	the
8: Romeo, 9: wherefo	12: ( { [

Figure 2: The 12 PC Palette fonts. The fonts cannot be scaled, and the letters retain their orientation even when rotated.

PC Palette records the "strokes" used to build a picture, instead of just holding the screen images. This allows the program to redraw the whole picture, or parts of it, in different sizes (scaling) and to rotate parts of the picture (see Figure 1). It is the storage of images as files of strokes that gives PC Palette its animation capability. Storage of dot images is also provided and has the advantage that the picture can be loaded and displayed much more quickly.

Shows, or automatic presentation of screen images, are controlled by a second program included with PC Palette. After images have been created with the drawing program, a show can be constructed by using an editor to create a file containing PC Palette commands. The show program reads the commands from this file and carries them out. In effect, it is just the draw program running but taking commands from a file instead of from the keyboard or mouse. Because this is the case, the show can include anything PC Palette can do, including animation. A demo is included on the disk with the program and can be used as a guide to learn how shows are constructed.

PC Palette does not have the visual appearance of MacPaint, as some of the other painting programs do. There are no pull-down menus, as all the options are displayed in a single menu at the bottom of the screen; the program can also be operated from the keyboard, usually by giving single-letter commands. Because a user can see everything at once, PC Palette is probably even easier to learn to use than some of the other products.

A few other points. Only two print-

# Keyboard Joystick

Mice

Microsoft Mouse (serial port)
Microsoft Mouse (parallel bus)
Mouse Systems PC Mouse (M1 or M2)
VisiOn Mouse

**Tablets** 

GTCO Digi-Pad 5 Summagraphics Bit Pad One Kogla Pad

# Other

PC Palette allows the technical user to create a device driver for input devices other than those directly supported. The documentation explains the requirements. An example program is included with the package to promote understanding.

Table 2. Input devices supported by PC Palette.

ers are supported: the IBM Graphics Printer and the IBM Color Printer. I think any Epson or Epson-compatible will work; my TI 855 worked just fine. The list of input devices supported is long, and can be found in Table 2. Multiple fonts are provided by the program, but I found them to be limited (see Figure 2); no capability is provided to make your own fonts.

I salute Kai-ching Chu for an excellent, full-featured program. I salute IBM for its innovative publishing operation and for making *PC Palette* so affordable.

# Products And Firms Mentioned In This Column:

Draw-It (\$29.95) Paperback Software 2612 Eighth St. Berkeley, CA 94710 (415) 644-2116

PCjr Color Paint (\$99) IBM Corp. Box 1328 Boca Raton, FL 33432 (800) 447-4700 (305) 998-2000

PC Palette (\$39.95) IBM Corp. Personally Developed Software P.O. Box 3280 Wallingford, CT 06494 (800) IBM-PCSW

PC Paint (\$99) Mouse Systems Corp. 2336H Walsch Ave. Santa Clara, CA 95051 (408) 988-0211

PC Crayon (\$59.95) Executive Picture Show (\$245) PCsoftware 9120 Gramercy Dr., Suite 416 San Diego, CA 92123 (619) 571-0981

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# APPLE CART

# Home Control, CP/M, and a Flat Screen for Apple II Users/Owen Linzmayer

t has been said that "He who dies with the most toys wins," and in my opinion, the Apple II is one of the greatest toys ever invented. This month we take a look at some interesting gadgets that make our computers work harder for us and allow us to enjoy our computers even more.

Home, Sweet Computerized Home

Topping this month's hit parade is the SmartHome home control system from CyberLynx of Boulder, CO. SmartHome is a wireless control/security system that you program with your computer. Turn your stereo into a turbo-charged radio alarm clock, have Smart Home switch on the hallway light if it detects smoke, install security sensors on your doors and windows, and let SmartHome dial for help if your house is being broken into—the possibilities are bounded only by your imagination.

The Smart Home Control Unit (SCU) itself is a metal box the size of a half-height external disk drive. It has its own AC power cord backed up by an internal 9-volt battery, and it interfaces with the modem port of an Apple IIc or the Super Serial card of a II. The SCU acts as a receiver of the radio signals sent to it by the various sensors (handheld transmitter, door/window, motion, and smoke). Then, according to how you have programmed the system, the SCU sends command signals through your existing house power wiring to the lamp and appliance switchers. The whole system is wireless and can be installed in a few hours. A maximum of 13 devices can be controlled on each floor of your home, but that requires the purchase of additional modules from CyberLynx.

The SmartHome Control Unit is told what to do by an installation program supplied with the system. The program is icon-driven, much like Electronic Arts' Pinball Construction Set. You lay out a floor plan for your house or apartment, then add icons representing appli-

ances and sensors. Finally, you link sensors to appliances and assign commands. To turn the television on/off with the handheld transmitter, for example, simply connect the two icons together and select the toggle function. To operate correctly, though, the sensors and appliance modules must be set to send and receive individual codes. This is outlined in the manual, but the explanations are



You lay out a floor plan for your house or apartment, then add icons representing appliances and sensors.

rather difficult to understand. Although the manual is replete with figures and illustrations, it lacks cohesiveness, which makes it hard to comprehend.

Once programmed, the SCU is disconnected from the computer, leaving it free for normal use. The SCU retains time and date information so that you can use the system to make your house look lived in while you are away on vacation. Another security option that can be added to the system is the SmartHome Alarm Center. This simulated woodgrain box is the size of a small bookshelf speaker and connects to the SCU via a very long cable. It acts as an appliance and can be activated directly by any of the sensors, or set on a time delay that allows you to disarm the alarm before it blasts you out of your socks and your neighbors out of their beds. This unit is loud.

I would have liked a numeric keypad on the alarm center so that you could arm/disarm the system just as you enter your secret password in an automatic banking machine. An option that is available is an automatic telephone dialer that installs within the alarm center and can be programmed to dial different numbers upon receiving specified signals from the SCU

I enjoyed evaluating the Smart-Home system and was quite pleased to find that it operated dependably in an apartment-style environment without picking up stray radio signals that could theoretically disturb the system. My main complaint involves neither the hardware nor the software, but rather, the manual. Although it is apparent that a great deal of effort went into the production of the documentation, it still suffers from insufficient examples.

If you have ever wanted to control your surroundings from the comfort of your easy-chair, or if you have felt the need for a security system, SmartHome may be everything you need in one package.

# It Can't Be Done

When the Apple IIc was first introduced back in April of 1984, Apple watchers were upset because it was a "closed system"; it didn't have slots like the rest of the II line. According to them, you wouldn't be able to expand the IIc; you couldn't add interesting peripheral cards. It is a good thing that not everyone believed them, or we wouldn't have the Z80c CP/M card from Applied Engineering.

The Z80c is a co-processor board that mounts inside the IIc and gives you the capability to run most of the popular SWITCH-A-SLOT clisk II SCRG Printer - Dairy When SLOT . E \$179.50

The SWITCH-A-SLOT is an expansion chassis, which allows the user to plug in up to four peripheral cards at one time. One of these cards is selected for use, and only that card draws power

This product is especially useful where the software requires the printer to be in a particular slot, and the user wishes to choose between two or more printers

- · Allows up to four peripheral cards to be plugged into one peripheral slot
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SWITCH-A-SLOT and EXTEND-A-SLOT work well with all slow to medium speed cards, such as Modems, Printers, Clock, 80 Column, Music, etc. They are not recommended for high speed data transfer devices such as disk drive controllers, alternate processor, and memory cards. These products may be incompatible with some alternate processor cards.



# **EXTEND-A-SLOT**



The EXTEND-A-SLOT brings a slot outside your APPLE", allowing an easy change of cards. The 18" flex cable is long enough to allow placement of the card in a convenient location. The high quality connectors are gold plated for reliability.

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Owners of large numbers of I/O expansion cardsyour frequently used cards installed. Use the EXTEND-A-SLOT for the others

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guikLoader"



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To run a program from the quikLoader, bring up the quikLoader catalog (Q-reset), and the names of the programs will be displayed, along with an index letter. Pressing the index letter will instantly nd run the program

Up to 23 programs on the quikLoader can be displayed on the screen at one time. If you have more programs, you may scroll through the catalog in either direction.

The quikLoader is **ideal** for applications requiring a dedicated

computer. Your program can be automatically loaded and run at

# PROGRAMMING EPROMS

Putting your own programs on the quikLoader is easily done, using a separate EPROM programmer such as the PROmGRAMER. For APPLESOFT, INTEGER, or single machine language files, no programming knowledge is necessary. You will need experience if you want to save copy-protected or complex programs. The amount of experience necessary depends on the complexity of the

COMMERCIAL PROGRAMS

If you have a program that is valuable, it will become more valuable when it is instantly available to you. We are actively seeking licenses from software publishers to allow their popular programs to be made available for the quikLoader. Independent authors are encouraged to write programs suitable for the quikLoader. If the author wishes, we will market the program (with appropiate royalties), or the author can take care of all marketing. In either case, we will make known to our customers the availability of these programs

We start your library of programs with the most popular utilities on the card, FID and COPYA. Now, if you have to copy a disk, you don't have to search for the master disk. You can start copying within 3 seconds after turning on the computer.

within 3 seconds after turning on the computer.

We are currently licensed to sell several very popular programs on EPROM DOUBLE—TAKE by BEAGLE BROS, and COPY II PLUS by CENTRAL POINT SOFTWARE. The introductory price for DOUBLE—TAKE is \$45.00. This includes the program exactly be same as you would buy it at your dealer for \$34.95 (including disk and documentation), and a programmed 27128 EPROM (worth about \$25.00) COPY || PLUS cost \$65.00. This includes the original program (worth \$39.95) and two programmed 27128's.

Other programs available directly from us or the publishers are, BARKOVITCH I/O TRACER AND SINGLE STEP TRACE, MICRO/TYPOGRAPHER from TIDBIT SOFTWARE, ECHO speech synthesizer software from STREET ELECTRONICS, and MERLIN assembler. From ROGER WAGNER PUBLISHING. More commercial programs are now in the works

MEMORY CAPACITY

MEMORY CAPACITY

The quikLoader has eight sockets for EPROMs. These sockets can accommodate standard EPROMs from 2716 to 27512. These types can be freely intermixed. The memory capacity of the quikLoader depends on the EPROMS used For example, the 2716 can hold 2K of programs, and the 27512 can hold 6KK (Frankly, the current costs of the 27512 is prohibitive, but should come down drastically in the next year.) At this writing, the least cost-per-bit is provided by the 2764, which can hold an 8k program. Using these chips", the quikLoader becomes a 64K ROM. Using larger capacity EPROMs allows it to become a 128K, 256K, or even a 512K card. If more memory capacity is needed, the quikLoader operating system. more memory capacity is needed, the quikLoader operating system

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NICREASED DISK CAPACITY
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ABOUT THE DESIGNER
The quikLoader was designed by Jim Sather, author of UNDERSTANDING THE APPLE ][ (forward by Steve Wozniak), published by QUALITY SOFTWARE (21601 Marilla Street, Chatsworth, CA 91311 (818) 709-1721)

Chatsworth, CA 91311 (818) 709-1721).

SYSTEM RECUIREMENTS

The quikLoader plugs into any slot of the APPLE ] \* or //e. If used in a ] \*... a slightly modified 16K memory card is required in slot O. A disk drive is required to save data.

DOS, INTEGER BASIC, FID. and COPYA are copyrighted programs of APPLE COMPUTER, INC licensed to Southern California Research Group to distribute for use only in combination with quikLoader.

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all other states (Including AK, HI, VI & PR) Information & technical questions: (805) 685-1931 CP/M software packages on your IIc. Created by Gary Kildall and now licensed by Digital Research, CP/M is the most widely used microcomputer disk operating system (DOS). Designed 12 years ago to run on now-antique 8" diskettes, CP/M continues to enjoy popularity because of a large public-domain software base. Its continued existence rests largely upon the multitude of programs that are free for the asking and the price of a disk (see Programmer's Guide to CP/M by Sol Libes available from

Creative Computing Press).

The Z80c is a small, printed circuit board that contains, among other things, a Z80 microprocessor. After following the detailed illustrated instructions for opening up your IIc, you are told to remove the 65C02 cpu chip and plug it into the empty socket on the Z80c board. Then you plug the entire board into the now-vacant 65C02 socket underneath the keyboard and, for timing purposes, connect a small jumper wire to the leg of a chip on the IIc motherboard. As I write this, it is not clear whether this installation voids the Apple warranty, but remember that if you must take your IIc in for repairs, you can remove the Z80c board without leaving a trace.

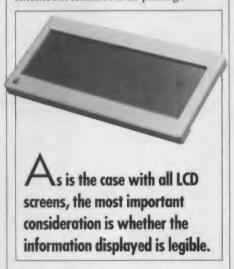
With the Z80c board installed, the Hc can boot either CP/M-formatted disks or the standard DOS 3.3, ProDOS, and Apple Pascal disks. There is no need to specify which you are booting-the computer figures it out and uses the appropriate cpu; the presence of the Z80c board is completely transparent to most software. The Applied Engineering Z80c card permits the direct execution of 8080, 8085, and Z80 programs, including the CP/M operating system as well as all of the programs that execute in the

CP/M environment.

The Z80c package comes complete with a CP/AM 4.0 system master disk that is not copy-protected. CP/AM 4.0 is "compatible with virtually all older CP/M systems. 99.9% of all programs that you will buy will require CP/M 2.2 for which CP/AM 4.0 is compatible, only better." The various system and transient commands of CP/AM are explained briefly in the documentation, and several advanced books on the subject are recommended for further reading.

I experienced no problems installing the Z80c and find it works as claimed. I was, however, initially distressed when I booted my APTEST diagnostics disk and found that the disk drives were supposedly 20000% slow. Obviously the board interferes with the diagnostics, because the drives functioned correctly. For \$159, the Z80c card offers the same features as the most popular Apple II CP/M boards, yet at a better price. Although I have never been a big fan of CP/M, I must admit it does give me a certain rush seeing WordStar boot up on my IIc, although I refuse to learn the arcane commands of yet another word processor.

As an aside, there is one other company of which I am aware that sells a similar board for the IIc. The company is called Intellicom, and the product is the \$159 Intellicard IIc Z80 software development kit. Although the boards are functionally the same, the Intellicard does not come with any software, and the manual is a scant booklet. I mention this solely for information purposes and must recommend the Applied Engineering Z80c until such time as the folks at Intellicom enhance their package.



Oh Say Can You See?

Introduced by Apple in April of 1984 with delivery promised for that fall, the LCD flat panel display for the IIc was finally shipped in February of this year. Was it worth the wait? In my opinion, the answer is a disappointed "no."

The flat panel display weighs two and a half pounds and, measuring 11.375" x 5.375" x 1.5", is slightly larger than the IIc keyboard. The display has runners on the bottom side which rest in the vertical slots on the top of the IIc case. Unfortunately, this mounting is not sturdy and restricts access to the reset button.

The screen is connected via a flat, insulated ribbon cable to a small, white box that screws into the video expansion port on the back of the computer. This prevents you from using an RF modulator or an RGB adapter while using the flat panel display, but you can still use the NTSC video signal from the RCA phono jack to drive a composite monitor.

The flat panel screen requires no special software and can display a full 80 columns and 24 lines of text in addition to 560 x 192 pixels (double hi-res graphics). Text characters are about the same size as normal dot matrix printer output, but because of the aspect ratio of the display, graphics take on a strange, stretched appearance that hardly resembles the same image on a standard monitor.

Since the flat panel display is essentially just another viewing device, anything that can be displayed on a regular He monitor can be displayed on the flat panel screen; however, that doesn't nec-

essarily mean you can read it.

As is the case with all LCD screens, the most important consideration is whether the information displayed is legible (see "High Resolution and Color Liquid Crystal Displays," p.114, February 1985). The IIc flat panel display performs adequately in this regard; Apple has incorporated a number of features to insure that both text and graphics can be seen under a wide range of lighting conditions and from many viewing angles. In addition to using a contrast control knob, you can lock the flat panel display into a number of viewing angles. A special anti-glare coating and an inverse switch which lets you alternate between dark characters on a light background and vice versa improve legibility. The one thing with which I am not comfortable, however, is that there is no border between the display area of the LCD screen and its plastic case. Thus characters at the extreme edges of the screen are often obscured by the shadows cast by the case.

The documentation supplied with the flat panel display is multi-lingual, with four pages devoted to each language. One thing the booklet warns against is leaving the display in direct sunlight or in an overheated area. I accidentally left my IIc next to the window one sunny afternoon and came back to find that one column of pixels in the display had died. Imitating Lazarus, however, they miraculously came back to life a few hours later. Apparently no permanent damage was done, but I wanted to make sure. So out came the screwdriver, and I attacked the display with curiosity and a desire to see the liquid crystal goo

inside the case. What I found was eight tiny chips (each with one-hundred pins!) driving two displays that work in conjunction to give the appearance of one large screen. I guess these little connections are so fragile that occasionally they temporarily malfunction. Incidentally, the LCD panels are made in

Japan by Sharp Electronics.

The IIc flat panel display costs \$599, comes with a 90-day warranty, and is intended for "mobile professionals who take work home or travel frequently." Personally, I think the price is too high, especially in light of the fact that to use the IIc on the fly you must purchase a carrying case with a built-in battery pack like the \$250 Discwasher Cari. Even in this configuration, the system is more appropriately described as "luggable." Unless your particular requirements demand that you use an Apple computer, you may be better off buying a truly portable TRS-80 Model 100 with its built-in 300-baud modem and adding as much RAM as possible. You'll save yourself lots of money, not to mention muscle fatigue.

Well, there you have it, a trilogy of interesting gadgets for the Apple II line. It must be gratifying for Woz to see his creation being used in ways not even he could have imagined when he was first tinkering around in that famous Califor-

nia garage.

# Firms Mentioned In This Column

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# **TANDY GRAM**

# An Enhanced Keyboard and Screen Mode for the Color Computer: Part 2/Jake Commander

his month we have the final installment of Chroma-Key for the Color Computer, the first half of which appeared in the May Tandy Gram. One of the problems with covering a program in two parts like this is that the other projects get put on the back burner—like the reviews I promised. Don't kick me though; they're still coming. I especially like the look of Dotwriter 4.0 from Prosoft in California and I'm looking forward to reviewing it here. It is amazing how much TRS-80 stuff there is to write about. I'll keep doing my best to please everybody, but in the meantime, let me know what you want to read

Another thing I have not had much room for is the Tandy rumor mill. Hopefully, I have about enough room to get just one in, and that is the fact that Tandy has cancelled a whole bunch of their shows for 1985. Bad news that. I went to the one in New York City and found it encouraging to see actual third-party support flourishing for all models of TRS-80. Now, amidst rumors (emphasize rumors) of disappointing profits, Tandy has cut back on certain expenditures—the main one being shows. Well, stick at it, you guys in Fort Worth; for heaven's sake don't let Apple and IBM be the only choices open to tomorrow's computerist.

Well, back to today. Here is the second half of the listing for Chroma-Key. Once you have purged the source code of all typos, assemble the program with the name CKEY or something similar. The version I have published is for 32K, but you can make it a 16K version by changing line 130 to read 3C00 instead of 7C00. Apart from that and clearing a lower amount of memory, everything will work the same. The notes for using the program, assuming you assembled an output filename of CKEY, follow.

# Loading the Program

To load, use the CLOADM command. If required, the filename is CKEY.

Prior to loading, high memory must be protected via the CLEAR command. For the 32K version, a figure of 31744 is allowable, but this will leave no extra room for the keyboard definition table other than the predefined keys; somewhere around 31700 or less is better. For the 16K version, CLEAR 15360 is OK; but CLEAR 15300 will leave room for an extra 60 bytes.

When loaded, the program is initialized by typing EXEC followed by ENTER.

After the program has initialized, the following keyboard functions are enabled:

 Repeating keyboard with lowercase on Shift. Keys repeat automatically on being held down.

 27 Predefined keys. Shifted A to Z and SHIFT-RIGHT-ARROW are all predefined as the Basic commands listed in Table 1

The whole definition table can be toggled in and out of operation by hitting SHIFT-ENTER while in key definition mode. This allows typing of the entire character set without worrying about whether a particular key is redefined.

 Redefinition of keys so that a single keystroke can enter a whole word or sequence of words. The whole definition table can be saved or loaded from tape at any time.

• Screen Editor. This allows entry and editing of characters that are already on the screen. A special graphics sub-feature allows simple entry of color graphic characters.

# **Key Definitions**

To redefine a key, you'll need to go into key definition mode. First press BREAK. This starts a small black flashing cursor which indicates that the computer is in definition mode. This mode can only be entered while at the start of a line when at the Basic prompt. Next, press the character to be defined; this will be printed followed by an equal sign. The definition can now be entered. The ENTER key can be used as part of the definition. To end the definition, press BREAK once more; this will exit back to the Basic prompt. To remove a definition from the table, press BREAK immediately after the equal sign.

If there is no room for the definition in the table due to insufficient memory, an OM ERROR will occur, and the definition will be truncated. To overcome this problem, clear more memory via the

Table 1.

Shift/ Key	Command	Shift/ Key	Command	Shift/ Key	Command
-	TAB(	i	INPUT	r	RETURN
a	GOSUB	i	JOYSTK(	s	STRING\$
b	INT(	k	CSAVE"	t	THEN
С	CHR\$(	1	CLOAD	U	USING
d	DATA	m	MID\$(	٧	VAL(
е	ELSE	n	NEXT	w	RND(
f	LEFT\$	0	ASCI	×	STR\$(
g	GOTO	р	POINT(	у	LEN(
h	RIGHT\$	q	INKEY\$	z	PRINT#-2

CLEAR command.

To save the definition table, press the CLEAR key. This will not clear the screen but will leave the computer waiting for another key. "O" will cause the table to be output to the cassette with a filename of KEYDEF. "I" will cause the table to be input from a cassette file of the same name. The same warning applies to memory space as described above. Sufficient memory space must exist or an OM ERROR will result and the table will be truncated.

## Screen Editor

The screen editor is entered by pressing SHIFT-BREAK. A large black cursor flashes to indicate operation in this mode. The cursor can be moved all around the screen without destroying any character it passes over. The four arrow keys are used for this purpose.

A character can be inserted at the cursor by pressing SHIFT-RIGHT-ARROW. This will open a gap for the new character.

A character can be deleted from the current cursor position by pressing

SHIFT-LEFT-ARROW.

To return a line to the computer, just press ENTER. The whole line will then be input to the computer as if it were typed in from the keyboard. When initially entered, the screen editor assumes a line length of 32 characters; however, this can be changed as follows. Move the cursor to the desired line-end and press BREAK. This will start another slowerflashing cursor to indicate the line end position. To enter the line (remember Basic can't swallow more than 250 characters), move the main cursor back to the start line and press ENTER (the cursor merely has to be on the correct start line, not necessarily at the beginning of that line).

To enter graphics while in screen edit mode, just press CLEAR. This will clear a black square at the cursor position. Individual pixels can be turned on or off by pressing Q, W, A, or S, keys which affect the pixel at the top-left, top-right, bottom-left, or bottom-right respectively within the cursor block.

Initially the graphic color is white. This can be changed by pressing a number key from 1 to 8. The block will then change to the color-number pressed as described in the Color Basic manual.

Whenever the cursor is over a graphic character rather than a text character, an inverted plus sign is flashed instead of a black block. Any of the above graphic options can then be used.

Color	<b>TRS-80</b>	Chroma	key	listing.
-------	---------------	--------	-----	----------

7E02						
YEAR		709D	02290	JSR	SHKEY	SHFT PRESSED?
	26	12	02300	BNE	CHDF	,NO, CHK DEFINE
7E07	6D	8D 002F	02310	151	DEFINE, PCR	DEFINING?
7E.0B	26	OC	02320	BNE	CHDF	YES, PASS BREAK
7EOD	9E	88	02330	LDX	(CURS	CRNT CRSR
7EOF	9F	5D	02340	STX	(SEDT	SAVE CRSR
7E11	63	8C C6	02350	COM	(SESW.PCR	SW EDIT ON
7E14	SE.	8A	02360	LDX	ZERO	,
7E 16		5F	02370	STX	(ENDM	RESET END MARK
7E 18			02380 02390 *	RIS	V EI VEI	TO KCHR
75 413	01	0.0			40	DOTO DOCAL OUD
7E19		03	02400 CHDF	LDA	#3	RSTR BREAK CHR
E1B		CO	02410	BSR	CHDA	AUTO OR DEFN?
E1D		17	02420	BNE	XIT	YES ALREADY
E1F		6D	02430	LDB	13,S	CAME FROM AC73?
E21		AC	02440	SUBB	#\$AC	1.5
E23		11	02450	BNE	XIT	1 NO
E25		FL.	02460	DECB		1 = \$FF
E26		68	02470	STB	(\$68	; ENSURE DIRECT
'E28		62	02480	ADDB	2,5	BUF CHR CNT = 1?
E2A	27	2F	02490	BEQ	DFMODE	DEF CHR IF SO
E2C		8E	02500	FCB	\$8E	DUMMY LDX
ESD	8D	0C	02510 CHKAL	JT BSR	CHTB	CHR DEFINED?
E2F		05	02520 CHC1	BNE	XIT	1NO
E31	AF	8D FFA6	02530	STX	AUTO, PCR	AUTO ON
E35			02540	CLRA		I IGNORE CHR
E36		62	02550 XIT	LEAS	2,5	KCHR RET
E38		F4	02560 02570 *	PULS	B,X,Y,U,PC	,
EBA		00	02580 DEFIN	NE FCB	0	DEFINE-MODE FLA
E3B	8D	AO	02590 * 02600 CHTB	BSR	CHDA	AUTO OR DEFINE?
E3D		12	02610	BNE	D7	NO AUTO IF SO
E3F		8D FE7E	02620 CHKTE		KTBL+1,PCR	TBL PTR
E43		82	02630 C7	151	, -X	GOT DELIM?
E45		FC	02640	BNE	C7	IF NOT
E47		82	02650	IST	,-X	TBL END
E49		07	02660	BEQ	E7	YES-NOT FOUND
E4B		01	02670	LEAX		
E4D		82		CMPA	1, X	)=)DEF CHR
E4F		F2	02680		, - X C7	SAME CHR?
		re	02690	BNE	C/	, NO TRY AGAIN
E51			02700 D7	RTS		SET NOT FOUR
E52			02710 E7 02720	RIS		SET NZ=NOT FOUN
	15	4.0	02730 *	01.0	V	TOL CARD MADUED
E54		A2	02740 TEND	CLR	, - Y	; TBL END MARKER
E56		8D FFE0	02750 CLDF	CLR	DEFINE, PCR	DEF OFF
E5A	39		02760 02770 *	RTS		, TO KCHR
E5B	Δ7	BC DC	02780 DFMOL	DE STA	(DEFINE, PCR	DEF ON
		oc bc		JE 31A		
	17	EERA	02700	IRCD		GET DEE CHD
	17	FF86	02790	LBSR	KBIN	GET DEF CHR
E5E			02800 *		KBIN	
E5E E61	81	0C	02800 * 02810	CMPA	#SC	CLEAR KEY?
E5E E61		0C	02800 * 02810 02820		KBIN	
E5E E61 E63	81 1027	0C FE8B	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 *	CMPA LBEQ	KBIN #\$C OPTF	CLEAR KEY?
E5E E61 E63	81 1027 81	OC FE8B	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840	CMPA LBEG CMPA	KBIN #\$C OPTF #\$0D	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O ENTER?
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69	81 1027 81 26	OC FE8B OD OE	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850	CMPA LBEQ CMPA BNE	#\$C OPTF #\$OD CHCT	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O SENTER? NO, CHK CTRL
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68	81 1027 81 26 BD	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02850 02860	CMPA LBEQ CMPA BNE JSR	#\$C OPTF #\$OD CHCT SHKEY	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED?
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E68	81 1027 81 26 BD 26	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870	CMPA LBEQ CMPA BNE JSR BNE	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLDF	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E6E E70	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1,PCR	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O ENTER? NO, CHK CTRL SHIFT PRESSED? NO-IGNORE IT AFTER CHKAUT
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E6E E70 E73	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6 88	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02890	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLDF CHC1,PCR #6	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O  ENTER? NO, CHK CTRL SHIFT PRESSED? NO-IGNORE IT AFTER CHKAUT FLIP BNE/BRA
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E6E E70 E73 E75	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6 88 A7	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC	02800 * 02810 02820 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02890 02900	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1,PCR	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E6E E70 E73 E75	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6 88 A7	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02890 02910	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLDF CHC1,PCR #6	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O  ENTER? NO, CHK CTRL SHIFT PRESSED? NO-IGNORE IT AFTER CHKAUT FLIP BNE/BRA
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E6E E70 E73 E75 E78	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6 88 A7 4F	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02890 02900 02910 02920 *	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLDF CHC1,PCR #6 CHC1,PCR	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE ;SEND INVLD CHR
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E6E E70 E73 E75 E78	81 1027 81 26 8D 26 A6 88 A7 4F	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02890 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1,PCR #6 CHC1,PCR	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE ;SEND INVLD CHR ;CONTROL CHR?
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E6E E70 E73 E75 E78	81 1027 81 26 8D 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02890 02910 02910 02920 * 02940	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA	#\$C OPTF #\$OD CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1,PCR #6 CHC1,PCR	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O  ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE ;SEND INVLD CHR ;CONTROL CHR? ;IGNORE IF SO
ESE E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E70 E73 E75 E78 E79 E78 E79	81 1027 81 26 8D 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 8D	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02890 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02950	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA CMPA BLO BSR	#\$C OPTF #\$OD CHCT SHKEY CLDF CHC1,PCR #6 CHC1,PCR	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE ;SEND INVLD CHR ;CONTROL CHR? ;IGNORE IF SO ;IN TABLE?
ESE E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E66 E70 E73 E78 E79 E78 E79 E78	81 1027 81 26 8D 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 8D 26	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02890 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02960	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA CMPA BLO BSR BNE	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLDF CHC1, PCR #6 CHC1, PCR	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O  ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE ;SEND INVLD CHR ;CONTROL CHR? ;IGNORE IF SO
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E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E70 E73 E78 E79 E78 E79 E78 E79 E78 E79 E78 E79 E78 E79 E78	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 8D 26 31 E6	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02990 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02960 02970 02980 B8	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB	#\$C OPTF #\$OD CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1, PCR #6 CHC1, PCR #520 CLDF CHKTBL E8 , X+ , -Y	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O  ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE ;SEND INVLD CHR ;CONTROL CHR? ;IGNORE IF SO ;IN TABLE? ;IF NOT ;GOT DELIM?
E5E E61 E63 E67 E68 E68 E68 E70 E78 E78 E78 E78 E78 E78 E78 E78 E78 E83 E85	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 8D 26 26 26 26	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02990 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02960 02970 02980 88	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLDF CHC1,PCR #6 CHC1,PCR #\$20 CLDF CHKTBL EB ,X+ ,-Y BB	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O  ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE ;SEND INVLD CHR ;CONTROL CHR? ;IGNORE IF SO ;IN TABLE? ;IF NOT ;GOT DELIM? ;AGAIN IF NOT
E5E E61 E63 E67 E68 E68 E68 E70 E78 E78 E78 E78 E78 E78 E78 E78 E78 E83 E85	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 8D 26 26 26 26	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7 20 D9 C0 14 80 A2 FC 06	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02990 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02970 02980 02970 02980 02970 02980 02970 02980 03900	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE BRA	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1, PCR #6 CHC1, PCR #820 CLOF CHKTBL EB , X+ , -Y BB DB	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O  ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE ;SEND INVLD CHR ;CONTROL CHR? ;IGNORE IF SO ;IN TABLE? ;IF NOT ;GOT DELIM? ;AGAIN IF NOT ;CHK IF END TBL
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E70 E73 E75 E78 E79 E78 E79 E77 E83 E85	81 1027 81 26 8B 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 8D 26 31 E6 26 20	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7 20 D9 C0 14 80 A2 FC 06 A2	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02990 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02960 02970 02980 88	CMPA LBEG  CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA  CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE BNE BRA LDB	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1, PCR #6 CHC1, PCR #520 CLDF CHKTBL E8 , X+ , -Y B8 D8	; CLEAR KEY? ; TAPE I/O  ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE ;SEND INVLD CHR ;CONTROL CHR? ;IGNORE IF SO ;IN TABLE? ;IF NOT ;GOT DELIM? ;AGAIN IF NOT ;CHK IF END TBL ;MOVE CHR-
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E70 E75 E78 E79 E78 E79 E78 E81 E85 E85	81 1027 81 26 8D 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 8D 26 31 E6 26 26 26	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7 20 D9 C0 14 80 A2 FC 06	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02990 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02960 02970 02980 088 02990 03000 03010 C8	CMPA LBEG  CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA  CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE BRA LDB STB	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLDF CHC1,PCR #6 CHC1,PCR #\$20 CLDF CHKTBL E8 ,X+ ,-Y B8 D8 ,-Y	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O  ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE ;SEND INVLD CHR ;CONTROL CHR? ;IGNORE IF SO ;IN TABLE? ;IF NOT ;GOT DELIM? ;AGAIN IF NOT ;MOVE CHR- ;-UP TABLE
E5E E61 E63 E67 E69 E68 E68 E75 E78 E79 E77 E81 E83 E85 E88	81 1027 81 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 8D 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7 20 D9 C0 14 80 A2 FC 06 A2	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02910 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02960 02970 02980 B8 02990 03010 C8	CMPA LBEG  CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA  CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE BNE BRA LDB	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1,PCR #6 CHC1,PCR #\$20 CLOF CHKTBL EB ,X+ ,-Y BB DB ,-Y ,-X CB	;CLEAR KEY? ;TAPE I/O  ;ENTER? ;NO, CHK CTRL ;SHIFT PRESSED? ;NO-IGNORE IT ;AFTER CHKAUT ;FLIP BNE/BRA ;CHANGE OPCODE ;SEND INVLD CHR ;CONTROL CHR? ;IGNORE IF SO ;IN TABLE? ;IF NOT ;GOT DELIM? ;AGAIN IF NOT ;MOVE CHR- ;-UP TABLE
ESE  E61  E63  E67  E69  E68  E70  E75  E78  E79  E78  E88  E89  E88  E88  E88	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 80 31 E6 20 E6 20 E7 26	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7 20 D9 C0 14 80 82 FC 06 82 82	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02990 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02960 02970 02980 088 02990 03000 03010 C8	CMPA LBEG  CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA  CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE BRA LDB STB	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1,PCR #6 CHC1,PCR #\$20 CLOF CHKTBL EB ,X+ ,-Y BB DB ,-Y ,-X CB	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O  SENTER? NO, CHK CTRL SHIFT PRESSED? NO-IGNORE IT AFTER CHKAUT FLIP BNE/BRA CHANGE OPCODE SEND INVLD CHR CONTROL CHR? IGNORE IF SO IN TABLE? IF NOT GOT DELIM? AGAIN IF NOT CHK IF END TBL MOVE CHR- UP TABLE IF MORE IN DEFN END TABLE?
E5E  E61  E63  E67  E69  E68  E79  E78  E79  E78  E89  E88  E88  E8	81 1027 81 26 8D 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 8D 26 31 E6 26 26 E7 26 E7 E7 E7 E8 E7 E7 E7 E8 E7 E8 E7 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7 20 D9 C0 14 80 A2 FC 06 A2 FC	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02980 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02960 02970 02980 02970 02980 02970 02980 02970 02980 03010 C8 03020 03030	CMPA LBEG  CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA  CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE BRA LDB BNE BRA LDB STB BNE	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1, PCR #6 CHC1, PCR #8 CHC1, PCR #8 CHC1, PCR #8 CHC1, PCR	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O  PENTER? NO, CHK CTRL SHIFT PRESSED? NO-IGNORE IT AFTER CHKAUT FLIP BNE/BRA CHANGE OPCODE SEND INVLD CHR CONTROL CHR? IGNORE IF SO IN TABLE? IF NOT GOT DELIM? AGAIN IF NOT CHK IF END TBL MOVE CHR- UP TABLE IF MORE IN DEFN
ESE  E61  E67  E69  E73  E75  E78  E79  E78  E81  E83  E85  E85  E89  E86  E87  E88  E89  E88  E89  E88  E89  E88  E89	81 1027 81 26 A6 BD 26 A6 A7 4F 81 25 BD 26 26 26 E7 26 E7 26 E7	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7 20 D9 C0 14 80 A2 FC 06 A2 82 FA A2 82 82	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02990 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02960 02970 02980 02970 02980 03010 C8 03020 03030 03040 03050	CMPA LBEG  CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA  CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE BRA LDB STB BNE LDB STB BNE LDB STB	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLDF CHC1,PCR #6 CHC1,PCR #520 CLDF CHKTBL E8 ,X+ ,-Y B8 D8 ,-X ,-X C8	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O  SENTER? NO, CHK CTRL SHIFT PRESSED? NO-IGNORE IT AFTER CHKAUT FLIP BNE/BRA CHANGE OPCODE SEND INVLD CHR CONTROL CHR? IGNORE IF SO IN TABLE? IF NOT  GOT DELIM? AGAIN IF NOT CHK IF END TBL MOVE CHR- J-UP TABLE IF MORE IN DEFN JEND TABLE? MOVE UP ANYWAY
ESE E61 E63 E679 E68E6E70 E79 E78 E79 E78 E79 E88 E87 E88 E89 E88 E89 E89 E89 E89	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 826 31 E6 20 E67 26 E67 26	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7 20 D9 C0 14 80 A2 FC 06 A2 FC 66 FC 66 FC FC FC FC FC FC FC FC FC FC FC FC FC	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02990 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02960 02970 02980 02970 02980 02970 02980 03010 03010 03010 03010 CB 03020 03030 03040 DB	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE BNE BNE BNE LDB STB BNE	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLDF CHC1, PCR #6 CHC1, PCR #\$20 CLDF CHKTBL EB ,X+ ,-Y BB DB ,-Y ,-X CB	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O  PENTER? TO, CHK CTRL SHIFT PRESSED? TOO-IGNORE IT AFTER CHKAUT FLIP BNE/BRA CHANGE OPCODE SEND INVLD CHR CONTROL CHR? IGNORE IF SO IN TABLE? IF NOT TOOL CHR AGAIN IF NOT CHK IF END TBL MOVE CHR- UP TABLE IF MORE IN DEFN END TABLE?
E5E E61 E63 E679 E68E E79 E79 E78 E79 E78 E79 E88 E88 E88 E88 E88 E88 E88 E88 E88 E8	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 8D 26 31 E6 20 E6 E7 26 E6 E7 26 34	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7 20 D9 C0 14 80 A2 FC 06 A2 82 FF A2 82 82 84 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02980 02910 02910 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02970 02980 02970 02980 02970 02980 03010 C8 03020 03010 C8 03050 03040 D8	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA  CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE BRA LDB STB BNE LDB STB BNE LDB STB BNE LDB STB BNE LDB STB STB STB STB STB STB STB STB STB ST	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1,PCR #6 CHC1,PCR #\$20 CLOF CHKTBL E8 ,X+ ,-Y BB D8 ,-Y ,-X C8 ,-Y	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O  PENTER? NO, CHK CTRL SHIFT PRESSED? NO-IGNORE IT AFTER CHKAUT FLIP BNE/BRA CHANGE OPCODE SEND INVLD CHR CONTROL CHR? IGNORE IF SO IN TABLE? IF NOT GOT DELIM? AGAIN IF NOT CHK IF END TBL MOVE CHR- UP TABLE IF MORE IN DEFN END TABLE? MOVE UP ANYWAY CONT IF MORE DEFCHR/TBLEND
ESE E61 E63 E69 E68 E68 E78 E78 E78 E78 E81 E83 E85 E88 E88 E88 E88 E88 E88 E88 E88 E88	81 1027 81 81 826 846 847 447 81 25 80 26 26 26 26 27 26 26 26 27 26 26 87 26 87 87 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7 20 D9 C0 14 80 A2 FC 06 A2 82 FF A2 82 FF A2 82 FF A2 82 FF A2 82 82 FF A2 82 82 83 84 84 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02970 02910 02920 * 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02960 02970 02980 B8 02990 03010 C8 03020 03010 C8 03050 03040 D8 03050 03060 03070 03080	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE LEAY LDB STB BNE BNE BNE BNE BNE BNE BNE BNE BNE BN	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1, PCR #6 CHC1, PCR #8 CHC1, PCR #820 CLDF CHKTBL E8 , X+ , -Y BB DB , -Y , -X CB , -Y , -X CB A, X \$A282	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O  PENTER? TO, CHK CTRL SHIFT PRESSED? TOO-IGNORE IT AFTER CHKAUT FLIP BNE/BRA CHANGE OPCODE SEND INVLD CHR CONTROL CHR? IGNORE IF SO IN TABLE? IF NOT TOOL CHR AGAIN IF NOT CHK IF END TBL MOVE CHR- UP TABLE IF MORE IN DEFN END TABLE?
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E5E E61	81 1027 81 26 BD 26 A6 88 A7 4F 81 25 8D 26 31 E6 20 E6 20 E6 E7 26 E6 E7 26 BD 26 BD 26 B	0C FE8B 0D 0E 7D9D E6 8C BC 06 8C B7 20 D9 C0 14 80 A2 FC 06 A2 82 FF A2 82 FF A2 82 FF A2 82 FF A2 82 82 FF A2 82 82 83 84 84 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	02800 * 02810 02820 02830 * 02840 02850 02860 02870 02880 02970 02910 02920 * 02920 * 02930 CHCT 02940 02950 02960 02970 02980 B8 02990 03010 C8 03020 03010 C8 03050 03040 D8 03050 03060 03070 03080	CMPA LBEG CMPA BNE JSR BNE LDA EORA STA CLRA CMPA BLO BSR BNE LEAY LDB BNE LEAY LDB STB BNE BNE BNE BNE BNE BNE BNE BNE BNE BN	#\$C OPTF #\$0D CHCT SHKEY CLOF CHC1, PCR #6 CHC1, PCR #8 CHC1, PCR #820 CLDF CHKTBL E8 , X+ , -Y BB DB , -Y , -X CB , -Y , -X CB A, X \$A282	CLEAR KEY? TAPE I/O  PENTER? NO, CHK CTRL SHIFT PRESSED? NO-IGNORE IT AFTER CHKAUT FLIP BNE/BRA CHANGE OPCODE SEND INVLD CHR CONTROL CHR? IGNORE IF SO IN TABLE? IF NOT GOT DELIM? AGAIN IF NOT CHK IF END TBL MOVE CHRUP TABLE IF MORE IN DEFN END TABLE? MOVE UP ANYWAY CONT IF MORE DEFCHR/TBLEND

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# TANDY GRAM

# Color TRS-80 Chroma key listing. (continued)

7EDD 1F         02         03420         TFR         D,Y           7EDF 39         03430         FA         RTS           7EE0 8D         F2         03440         VLND         BSR         FEND         ,GET END MARK           7EE4 10AC         E1         03460         CMPY         ,S++         ;END(STRT?           7EE7 25         F0         03470         BLO         EA         ;USE EOL IF SO           7EE9 39         03490         RTS         03490         RTS           7EEA 9E         68         03500         SCNEDT         LDX <curs< td="">         ,CRNT CRSR           7EEC 81         03         03510         CMPA         #3         ,BREAK?           7EEC 26         03         03520         BNE         NTBR         ,NO           7EEF2 39         03540         BRIJ         RTS         ,1O KCHR           7EF3 81         5E         03550         NTBR         CMPA         #35E         ,UP ARROW?           7EF5 26         0A         03560         BNE         NTUP         ,NO         ,1ST LINE?           7EF6 35         F6         03580         BLO         BRJ         NTS         ,1D MARKR</curs<>		o con onia n	of maning. It office	rincu,		
7EAA 24 04 03160 BCC AP 1,NOT BREAK 7EAC 5A 7EAC 5A 03170 DECB 1,NOT BREAK 7EAC 27 A5 03180 BEG 1END 1,DELETED FRM TBI 7EAF SC 03190 INCB 1,CE 1,CE 1,CE 1,CE 1,CE 1,CE 1,CE 1,CE	7EAS BD -	A390	03130	JSR	\$A390	KBD TO BUFR
7EAA 2-9         04         03160         BCC         AP         , NOT BREAK           7EAD 27         A5         03190         BEG         TEND         , DEFINITION?           7EAD 27         A5         03190         BEG         TEND         , DELETED FRM 15I           7EB0 A7         A4         03201         BP         BCS         P.           7EB0 40         03201         BP         BCS         P.           7EB0 40         03201         BP         BCS         P.           7EB0 40         03200         CP         LDA         JX         , P.           7EB0 20         01         03240         CP         LOA         JX         , P.           7EB0 23         0         03260         CMPY         , MSIZE         GOT ROOM?           7EC1 A7         A2         03280         DY         LDA         JX         , CHR FROM BUF           7EC2 A7         6         03220         DEG         TEND         , ITERO DEFN         DONE ALL 1/P?           7EC3 B0         A390         03320         DEGB         , LON         , CONT IF NOT         DONE ALL 1/P?           7EC4 B0         A390         03320         DEGB         <	7EA8 35	22	03140	PULS	A,Y	DEFCHR/TBLEND
72AC SA 77AC S			03150 *			
7EAD 27 A5 03180 BEG TEND ;DELETED FRM TBI 7EAF SC 03190 INCB ;READJUST ; 7EB0 A7 A4 03200 A9 STA ,Y ;DEF CHR TO TBL 7EB0 A6 00 03220 LDA	7EAA 24	04	03160	BCC	A9	NOT BREAK
7EAD 27 A5 03180 BEG TEND ;DELETED FRM TBI 7EAF SC 03190 INCB ;READJUST ; 7EB0 A7 A4 03200 A9 STA ,Y ;DEF CHR TO TBL 7EB0 A6 00 03220 LDA	7EAC 5A		03170			
7EAF SC 7EB0 A7 A4 03200 A9 STA ,Y 10EF CHR TO TBL 7FB2 25 04 03210 B9 BCS C9 1,1F BREAK 7FB2 25 04 03210 B9 BCS C9 1,1F BREAK 7FB2 36 00 03220 LOA #1900 C/R 7FB6 A7 65 03230 STA B,X 170 BUF 7FB7 A7 A2 03280 STA P,Y 1CHR FROM BUF 7FB7 A7 A2 03280 STA P,Y 1CHR FROM BUF 7FB7 A7 A2 03380 DECB 7FCC 32 P 6 03290 BEQ 1END 11F END DEFN 7FCC 32 P 6 03290 BEQ 1END 10N ALL 1/P7 7FCC 80 B0 A390 03320 BRA B9 10N BE P, 10		A5			TEND	
7EB0 A7 A4 03200 A9 STA ,Y 10EF CHR TO TBL						
TFB2 25         04         03210         89         BCS         C9         1F BREAK           TFB6 40         00         03220         STA         B, X         170         BUT           TFB6 30         01         03240         C9         LEAX         1,10         BUT           TFB8 109C         27         03250         D9         CMPY         MS12E         GOT ROOMY           TFB 27         28         03260         LEAX         1,2         MS18B UF           TFB 27         27         03250         DEA         1,4         10 TBL         CROMY           TFC 27         37         AP         10 TBL         CROME BUF           TFC 27         38         03290         BEG         IEND         IF END         DEFN           TFC 28         6         F2         03310         DECB         DP         CONT IF NOT         TO TBL		Δ4			. Y	,
TEBA AP         85         03230         LDA         # # 10D         1/C/R           TEBB 30         01         03240         C9         LEAX         1,X         1> KBD BUF           TEBB 30         01         03250         C9         LEAX         1,X         1> KBD BUF           TEBB 40         03250         D9         CMPY         KMS12E         OOT ROOM?           TEBB 40         03250         DLOA         X*         CHR FROM BUF           TEC1 47         A2         03280         STA         -Y         1.TEBL DEFN           TEC3 5A         A2         03310         BBE         D9         1.DONEAL LIJP?           TEC6 5A         P2         03310         BBE         D9         1.DONEAL LIJP?           TEC8 BD         A2         03340         BR         B9         1.TO TBL         1.TE ND TONEAL LIJP?           TECB 4         A2         03340         BR         LPV         4.AC4         1.TE SED TO TBL         1.TE SED TA TS SED T						
778B6         A7         B5         03230         STA         B, X         1 TO BUF           778BA         109C         27         03250         DP         CMPY         (MS1ZE         100 TO ROOM?           778BA         109C         27         03250         DP         CMPY         (MS1ZE         100 TO ROOM?           778BA         A8         00         03270         LDA         ,X+         100 TO ROOM?           778C1         A7         A2         03290         BEG         15 TEND         11F END DEFN           778C2         A2         03290         BEG         DP         CONT IF NOT           778C2         A2         03310         BBE         DP         CONT IF NOT           778C3         A2         03300         BBE         DP         CONT IF NOT           778C4         A2         03340         OM         CLR         PY         JEMERONCY CLR           78CD1         A2         03340         OM         CLR         PY         JEMERONCY CLR           78CD1         A2         03340         OM         CLR         PY         END MARKER           7ED1         A2         04340         A         TFR						
TEBB 300 01 03240 C9 LEAX 1,X 1=> KBD BUF TEBB 1092 27 03250 D9 CMPY (MSIZE 160T ROOM?) TEBB A6 00 03270 LDA ,X* (CHR FROM BUF TECT 47 A2 03280 STA ,Y 110 TBL TECT 327 BF 03290 BEQ TEND 1,F END DEFN 7 TECT 327 BF 03300 DECB TECT 328 BF 03400 DECB TECT 329 DECB 3400 DECB TECT 328 BF 03400 DECB TECT 329 DECB 3400 DECB TECT 329 DECB 3400 DECB TECT 329 DECB 3400 DECB						
7EBA 109C         27         03250         D9         CMPY         (MS1ZE         100T RODM?           7EBF A6         80         03279         LDA         ,X+         10HR FROM BUF           7EC1 A7         A2         03290         BEG         TEND         1.1F END DEFN           7EC5 A6         23300         DECB         DDONE ALL 1/P?           7EC6 BD         A390         03320         DSR         1.4390         MORE KED 1/P           7EC6 BD         A390         03320         BRA         B9         1.10 TBL         1.7F CED EFN           7EC6 BD         A2         03340         OM         CLR         , Y         EMRONCY CLR         1.7E EMRONCY CLR           7EC7 EBD         BC         A2         0340         BSR         TEND         1.7E EM CACH         1.7C EM CACH <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
TRED 23 DE 03260 BLS OM 1NO TREST AS 1 CHAR FROM BUF 17ES AS BO 03270 LDA X* 1, CHAR FROM BUF 17EC13 27 BF 03280 STA , Y 1TO TBL 17EC3 27 BF 03280 STA , Y 1TO TBL 17E ND DEFN 7EC5 26 A 22 03300 DECB 15ND 1, FE ND DEFN 7EC6 26 F2 03300 DECB 15ND 1, FE ND DEFN 7EC6 26 F2 03300 DECB 15ND 1, FE ND DEFN 7EC6 26 F2 03300 DECB 15ND 1, FE ND DEFN 7EC6 26 F2 03300 STA BNE DP , CONT 1F NOT 7EC6 80 A390 03320 JSR 1A390 MORE KBD 1/P 7EC6 26 A2 03340 OM CLR , Y 1TO TBL 17E ND TEND 17E ND 17E N						
TREF AG 80 0 03270						
7EC1 47 A2 03290 STA ,-Y , 170 TBL   7EC3 27 8F  03290 DEG						
TRED   27   8F						
Tecs   SA						
7EC6 26         62         03310         BNE         D9         CONT IF NOT           7EC8 BD 20         E5         03330         BRA         B9         ITO TBL           7ECB 20         E5         03330         BRA         B9         ITO TBL           7ECD 4         A2         03340         MC         LR         -Y         EMBRONY CLR           7ED1 7E         A2         03340         MC         LR         -Y         EMBRONY CLR           7ED1 7E         A2         A350         BSR         TEND         ITBL END MARKER           7ED2 1F         03360         BNE         FA         ITBL END MARKER           7ED3 1F         10         03400         EA         TFR         X,D           7ED4 1F         10         03410         ORE         # 13 1F         LLSE SET TO EO           7ED5 1F         10         03420         TFR         X,D         JSTRT LOC           7ED6 1F         20         03420         TFR         D,Y         STRT LOC           7ED7 25         39         03430         FA         RTS           7EE0 39         9340         VLD         BSR         FEND         JGET END MARK		OF			TENU	
TECE B         A390         O3320         JSR         \$A390         MORE KBD 1/P           TECD 6F         A2         03340         OM         CLR         ,-Y         EMRGROCY CLR           TECD 6B         A2         03340         OM         CLR         ,-Y         EMRGROCY CLR           TECD 7         AC44         03350         JMP         \$AC44         ,"OM         ERND MARKER           TED 10         03400         ERNE         LDY         (ENDM         LEND MARKER           TED 6         06         0390         BNE         FA         ,"IF SPECIFIED           TED 7         10         03400         ER         TFR         X,D           TED 17         0         03400         ER         TFR         X,D           TED 8         1         0         03400         TFR         D,Y           TED 9         03430         AR         RTS         CMPE         JSTAT LOC         CMPE         JSTAT LOC           TECE 8         10         03450         CMPY         JSTAT LOC         LEND (STATT)         LEN		50			DO	
7ECB 20         ES         03330         BRA         B9         ; TO TBL           7ECD 6F         A2         03340         MC LR         , -Y         EMRGROY CLR           7ECD 6B         B3         03350         BSR         TEND         ; TBL END MARKR           7ED1 7E         AC44         03360         BNE         TEND         ; TBL END MARKER           7ED7 26         0.6         03900         BNE         FA         ; IFSPECIFIED           7ED8 1F         10         03400         EA         TFR         X,D           7ED8 1F         10         03400         EA         TFR         X,D           7ED9 1F         10         03400         EA         TFR         X,D           7ED9 1F         10         03400         ER         TFR         D,Y           7ED9 1F         10         03420         TFR         D,Y         STR         STR           7EE0 8D         F2         03440         VIND         BSR         FEND         ,GET END MARK           7EE4 10AC         13         03450         PSHS         X         ;STRT LOC           7EE4 25         F0         03470         BLO         CAPS         ;						
7ECD 6F         A2         03340 0M         CLR         -Y         EMRGNCY CLR           7ECF 8D 83         03350 0         JMP         \$AC44 1         "OM ERROR"           7ED1 7C AC4 03360 0         JMP         \$AC44 1         "OM ERROR"           7ED4 109E 5F         03380 FEND LDY         CENDM         EEND MARKER           7ED7 26 0 6         0390 FEND LDY         CENDM         EEND MARKER           7ED7 37 FED8 CA 1F         10 03400 EA TFR X,D         TSPECIFIED           7ED8 GA 1F         03 410 ORB M \$15F EA         TELS SET TO EO           7ED9 39 03430 FA RTS         03430 FA RTS         RTS           7EE2 34 10 03450 PSHS X         STRT LOC           7EE7 25 FO 03470 REEP 39 03490 RTS         RTS           7EE7 39 03490 RTS         RTS           7EE 4 B B 03500 SCNEDT LDX (CURS CRNT CRSR           7EE 6 B B 03500 SCNEDT LDX (CURS CRNT CRSR           7EE 6 B B 03500 SCNEDT LDX (CURS CRNT CRSR           7EE 7 B C 04 0 03550 NIBR RM RTS         NTBR NO           7EF 7 B C 04 0 03550 NIBR RM RTS         NTBR NO           7EF 7 B C 04 0 0 03570 CMPX M RTS         RTS CRAPACH CRSR           7EF 7 B C 0 0 0420 03570 CMPX M RTS         RTS CRAPACH CRSR         SAVE CRSR           7E 6 0 3 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0						
TECH   BO   B3						
7ED1 7E						
03370						
7EDA 109E SF	7ED1 7E	AC44	03360	JMP	\$AC44	, "OM ERROR"
TED7   26			03370 *			
TED9		5F	03380 FEND	LDY	< ENDM	1 END MARKER
7EDB CA				BNE		, IF SPECIFIED
TEDO 1F 02 03420 TFR D,Y TEDO 39 03430 FA RTS TEDO 39 03430 FA RTS TEDO 39 03430 FA RTS TEE0 8D F2 03440 VLND BSR FEND GET END MARK TEE2 34 10 03450 PSHS X STRT LOC TEE4 10AC E1 03460 CMPY ,S++ JEND(STRT? TEE7 25 F0 03470 BLO EA JUSE EOL 1F SO TEE6 30 03480 RTS TEE6 81 03 03500 SCNEDT LDX (CURS CRNT CRSR TEEC 81 03 03510 CMPA #3 BREAK? TEE6 61 03 03510 SNEDT LDX (END MARKR TEE6 63 03 03510 CMPA #3 BREAK? TEE7 39 03540 BRIJ RTS TEF8 39 03540 BRIJ RTS TEF8 39 03540 BRIJ RTS TEF8 30 15E 03550 NTBR CMPA #3 SE JUP ARROW? TEF9 39 03540 BRIJ RTS TEF9 30 03500 BRIN NTUP NO TEF7 8C 0420 03570 CMPX #3420 J1ST LINE? TEF6 25 F6 03580 BLO BRIJ NO, IGNORE TEFF 20 26 03600 BRA NCSR SAVE CRSR TEFF 20 26 03600 BRA NCSR SAVE CRSR TEFF 20 36 03620 BNE NTDN NO TEF7 25 CO 5E0 03630 CMPX #35E0 (LAX 32 X JDOWN 1 LINE? TEF6 25 CA 03660 BNE NTDN NO TEF7 26 C 5E0 03630 CMPX #35E0 (LAX 32 X JDOWN 1 LINE? TEF0 30 BB 20 03650 LEAX 32 X JDOWN 1 LINE? TEF0 30 BB 20 03650 LEAX 32 X JDOWN 1 LINE? TEF0 30 BB 20 03650 LEAX 32 X JDOWN 1 LINE? TEF0 30 BB 20 03650 BRA NCSR SAVE CRSR TEF0 30 BB 20 03650 LEAX 32 X JDOWN 1 LINE? TEF0 30 BB 20 03650 BRA NCSR SAVE CRSR TEF0 30 BB 20 03650 LEAX 32 X JDOWN 1 LINE? TEF1 30 040 03650 BRA NCSR SAVE CRSR TEF1 3				TFR	X,D	
7EDF 39 7ED 39	7EDB CA	1F	03410	ORB	#\$1F	ELSE SET TO EOL
TEDF   39		02		TFR	D,Y	
TEE2 34 10 03450 CMPY ,S++ ;SIRI LOC 7EE4 10AC E1 03460 CMPY ,S++ ;END(STRT? 7EE7 25 F0 03470 BLO EA ;USE EOL IF SO 03490 KRTS 04490	7EDF 39		03430 FA	RTS		
TEE2 34 10 03450 CMPY ,S++ ,STRT LOC   TEE4 10AC E1 03460 CMPY ,S++ ,S++ ,END (STRT?   TEE7 25 F0 03470 BLO EA , TUSE EOL IF SO   03490	7EE0 8D	F2	03440 VLND	BSR	FEND	GET END MARK
7EE7 25 F0 03470 03480 RTS 03490 % 7EEA 9E 8B 03500 SCNEDT LDX (CURS 1CRNT CRSR 7EEC 81 03 03520 SNEDT LDX (CURS 1BREAK?) 7EEC 81 03 03520 SNEDT RTBR 1NO 7EE2 39 03540 BRIJ RTS 1TO KCHR 1SE 1UP ARROW? 7EF3 81 5E 03550 NTBR CMPA #35E 1UP ARROW? 7EF5 82 6 0A 03550 NTBR CMPA #35E 1UP ARROW? 7EF7 8C 0420 03570 CMPX #3420 131ST LINE? 7EF7 8C 0420 03550 BNE NTUP NO. 7EF9 8C 0560 03630 CMPX #3500 100N ARROW? 7F03 8C 0560 03630 CMPX #3560 1 (LAST LINE? 7F04 8D 03640 BNE NTDN NO. 7F05 8C 0560 03630 CMPX #3560 1 (LAST LINE? 7F06 8D 03660 BRA NCSR SAVE CRSR 7F07 8D 03660 BRA NCSR SAVE CRSR 7F08 8D 03700 BNE NTBK NO. 7F11 8D 0401 03690 CMPX #3401 1 NO. 7F13 8C 0401 03690 CMPX #3401 1 NO. 7F16 8D 0401 03690 CMPX #356F 1 (LAST CHR? 7F14 20 08 03750 BNE NTBK NCSR SAVE CRSR 7F29 39 01 03770 BNE NCSR STX (CURS SAVE CRSR 7F29 39 03750 CMPX #35FF 1 (LAST CHR? 7F29 8B 03780 NCSR STX (CURS SAVE CRSR 7F29 39 03750 BNE NTSB NO. 7F20 8C 05FF 03750 BNE NTSB NO. 7F22 8C 05F 03750 BNE NTSB NO. 7F22 8C 05F 03750 BNE NTSB NO. 7F23 8C 0401 03850 CLOS BSR VUND SEND NARKR TO Y 7F23 8D 041 03850 CLOS BSR VUND SEND NARKR TO Y 7F23 8D 041 03850 CLOS BSR VUND SEND NARKR TO Y 7F33 8C 040 BNE NTSF NO. 7F34 80 03860 SPC LDA #350 SPC SEND CHK 7F34 A0 1 03860 SPC LDA #350 SPC SEND CHK 7F34 BO 040 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR SSACE CHR 7F34 A0 1 03950 DSPC LDA #350 SPC SEND CHK 7F34 BO 040 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR SSACE CHR 7F34 BO 040 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR SSACE CHR 7F34	7EE2 34	10	03450	PSHS	X	STRT LOC
7EE7 25 F0 03470 RTS 03490 RTS 03490 RTS 03490 RTS 03490 RTS 03490 RTS 03490 RTS 7EEA 9E 8B 03500 SCNEDT LDX (CURS ,CRNT CRSR ,TEEC 81 03 03510 SCNEDT LDX (CURS ,CRNT CRSR ,TEEC 81 03 03520 BNE	7EE4 10AC	E1	03460	CMPY	,S++	END(STRT?
7EEA 9E 8B 03500 SCNEDT LDX (CURS ,CRNT CRSR )	7EE7 25	FO				
7EEA 9E 8B 03500 SCNEDT LDX (CURS 1, CRNT CRSR 7EEC 81 03 03510 CMPA #3 1, BREAK? 7EEC 81 03 03520 BNE NTBR 1, NO 7EFO 9F 5F 03530 NTBR CMPA #35 1, TO KCHR 1, FEF3 81 5E 03550 NTBR CMPA #35E 1, UP ARROW? 7EF2 39 03540 BRIJ RTS 1, TO KCHR 1, T	7EE9 39					
TREE						
TREE 26 03 03510 CMPA #3   BREAK?  TREE 26 03 03520 BNE NIBR   NO  TREE 26 03 03520 BNE NIBR   NO  TREE 27 03530 STX (ENDM   END MARKR    TREE 28 03550 NIBR CMPA   #3 SE    TREE 28 03550 NIBR CMPA   #3 SE    TREE 28 04 04 03560 BNE NIUP   NO  TREE 28 04 04 03560 BNE NIUP   NO  TREE 28 04 04 03560 BNE NIUP   NO  TREE 26 04 03580 BNE NIUP   NO  TREE 28 04 04 03600 BRA NCSR   SAVE CRSR    TREE 20 04 03610 NIUP CMPA   #3 SOA   DOWN ARROW?  TREE 20 05 03630 CMPX   #3 SOA   DOWN ARROW?  TREE 20 05 03630 CMPX   #3 SED   (LAST LINE?  TREE 20 05 03630 CMPX   #3 SED   (LAST LINE?  TREE 20 05 03650 BNE NIDN    TREE 28 03660 BNE NIDN    TREE 28 04 03650 BNE NIDN    TREE 28 05 03650 BNE NIBK    TREE 28 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05	7FFA 9F	88		LDX	CURS	CRNT CRSR
TREE 26 03 03520 BNE NIER 1NO 1=END MARKR 7EF0 9F 5F 03530 SIX (ENDM 1=END MARKR 7EF2 39 03540 BRIJ RTS 110 KCHR 110 KCH						
TEFO 9F 5F 03530 STX (ENDM ;=END MARKR ; TFF2 39 03540 BRIJ RTS ; TO KCHR ;						
7EF2 39 7EF3 81 5E 03560 NIBR CMPA #\$5E 1,UP ARROW? 7EF5 26 0A 03550 NIBR CMPX #\$420 1)1ST LINE? 7EF6 26 0A 03580 BLO BRIJ NO, IGNORE 7EF7 8C 0420 03570 CMPX #\$420 1)1ST LINE? 7EF6 25 F6 03580 BLO BRIJ NO, IGNORE 7EF7 20 26 03600 BRA NCSR 1SAVE CRSR 7F01 81 0A 03610 NTUP CMPA #\$0A 100MN ARROW? 7F03 26 0A 03620 BNE NTDN NO 7F03 26 0A 03620 BNE NTDN NO 7F08 24 E8 03640 BHS BRIJ NO, IGNORE 7F08 24 E8 03640 BHS BRIJ NO, IGNORE 7F08 24 E8 03660 BRA NCSR 1SAVE CRSR 7F08 26 BNE NTDN NO 7F08 27 BNE NTDN NO 7F08 28 BNE NTDN NO 7F09 20 18 03650 LEAX 32,X 100MN 1 LINE 7F00 20 18 03660 BRA NCSR SAVE CRSR 7F0F 81 08 03660 BRA NCSR SAVE CRSR 7F0F 81 08 03670 NTDN CMPA #8 BACK ARROW? 7F13 8C 0401 03690 CMPX #\$401 1)1ST CHR? 7F14 20 09 03700 BNE NTBK NO 7F16 25 DA 03700 BLO BRIJ NO, IGNORE 7F16 30 IF 03710 LEAX -1,X BACK 1 CHR 7F18 30 IF 03740 BNA NCSR 1SAVE CRSR 7F11 26 0A 03740 BNA NCSR 1SAVE CRSR 7F11 26 0A 03740 BNA NCSR 1SAVE CRSR 7F12 26 0A 03760 BNA NCSR 1SAVE CRSR 7F23 24 CD 03760 BNA NCSR 1SAVE CRSR 7F23 24 CD 03760 BNA NTBK CMPA #9 FORWARD ARROW? 7F23 24 CD 03760 BNA NTFD NO 7F23 24 CD 03760 BNA NTFD NO 7F24 27 PF 8B 03780 NCSR SIX (CURS 1SAVE NCSR 7F29 39 03790 RIS SIX (CURS 1SAVE NCSR 7F32 27 0B 03880 CLOS BSR CMPR FOR END CHK 7F33 26 14 03860 SPC LEAX 1,X 1STORE HERE 7F34 26 10 03860 SPC LDA 1,X 1SUMP TO NXT CH 7F36 30 01 03870 RIS SIX (SURP FOR END CHK 7F36 47 84 03860 SPC LDA 1,X 1SUMP TO NXT CH 7F37 32 66 60 03890 SPC LDA 1,5 SAVE NCEW CRSR 7F34 36 01 03850 SPC LDA 1,5 SAVE NCEW CRSR 7F34 26 14 03900 SPC LDA 1,5 SAVE NCEW CRSR 7F34 26 14 03900 SPC LDA 1,5 SAVE NCEW CRSR 7F34 27 F1 03960 BNS NTSF 1NO 7F44 8 60 99 03940 BSR CMPR 1FOR END CHK 7F34 27 F1 03960 BNS NTSF 1NO 7F44 8 60 99 03940 BSR CMPR 1FOR END CHK 7F34 27 F1 03960 BSR CMPR 1FOR END CHK 7F34 27 F1 03960 BSR CMPR 1FOR END CHK 7F34 27 F1 03960 BSR CMPR 1FOR END CHK 7F34 27 F1 03960 BSR CMPR 1FOR END CHK 7F34 27 F1 03960 BSR CMPR 1FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BSR CMPR 1FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BSR CMPR 1FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BSR CMPR 1FOR END						
7EF5 26 0A 03550 NTBR CMPA #\$5E		31			( CIADIA	
7EF5         26         0.A         0.3560         BNE         NTUP         ; NO         ; 15T LINE?         7EF7 BC         0.420         0.3570         CMPX         #\$420         ; 15T LINE?         7EF7 BC         0.9580         BLO         BRIJ         ; NO, IGNORE         ; NO, IGNORE         1.7EF7 E20         26         0.3600         BRA         NCSR         ; SAVE CRSR         ; NOWN ARROW?         ; NOW		cc			HACE	
7EF7 8C 0420 03570 CMPX #\$420   ) JST LINE? 7EFA 25 F6 03580 BLO BRIJ   MO, IGNORE 7EFC 30 8B E0 03590 LEAX -32, X						
7EFA 25						
7EFC 30         88 E0         03590         LEAX         -32, X         JUP 1 LINE           7FFF 20         26         03600         BRAA         NCSR         JSAVE CRSR           7F01 81         0A         03610         NTUP         CMPA         #\$0A         DOWN ARROW?           7F03 26         0A         03620         BNE         NTDN         JNO         JNO           7F08 24         E8         03640         BHS         BRIJ         JNO, IGNORE         JNO, IGNORE           7F0A 30         B8 20         03650         LEAX         32, X         JDOWN 1 LINE           7F0D 20         18         03660         BRA         NCSR         ;SAVE CRSR           7F0F 81         08         03670         NTDN         CMPA         #8         JBACK ARROW?           7F11 26         09         03680         BNE         NTBK         JNO         JSTG CHR?           7F11 26         09         03680         BNE         NTBK         JNO, IGNORE           7F16 25         DA         03710         BLO         BRIJ         JNO, IGNORE           7F16 25         DA         03720         BRA         NCSR         JSAVE CRSR						
7EFF 20						
7F01 81 0A 03610 NTUP CMPA #\$0A ,DOWN ARROW? 7F03 26 0A 03620 BNE NTDN ,NO 7F05 8C 05E0 03630 CMPX #\$5E0 ,(LAST LINE? 7F08 24 E8 03640 BHS BRIJ ,NO, IGNORE 7F0A 30 8B 20 03650 LEAX 32,X ,DOWN 1 LINE 7F0B 20 18 03660 BRA NCSR ,SAVE CRSR 7F0F 81 08 03670 NTDN CMPA #8 ,BACK ARROW? 7F11 26 09 03680 BNE NTBK ,NO 7F13 8C 0401 03690 CMPX #\$401 ,)1ST CHR? 7F16 25 DA 03700 BLO BRIJ ,NO, IGNORE 7F18 30 1F 03710 LEAX -1,X ,BACK 1 CHR 7F18 20 0B 03720 BRA NCSR ,SAVE CRSR 7F1C 81 09 03730 NTBK CMPA #9 ,FORWARD ARROW? 7F1E 26 0A 03740 BNE NTFD ,NO 7F20 8C 05FF 03750 CMPX #\$5FF ,(LAST CHR? 7F23 24 CD 03760 BHS BRIJ ,NO, IGNOR 7F25 30 01 03770 LEAX 1,X ,FWD 1 CHR 7F27 9F 88 03790 RTS						
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7F20 8C 05FF 03750 CMPX #\$5FF ; (LAST CHR? 7F23 24 CD 03760 BHS BRIJ ; NO, IGNR 7F25 30 01 03770 LEAX 1,X ; FWD 1 CHR 7F27 9F 88 03780 NCSR STX (CURS ; SAVE NEW CRSR 7F29 39 03790 RTS ; GET NXT KBD CH 7F2A 81 15 03800 NTFD CMPA #\$15 ; SHIFT BACKWD? 7F2C 26 13 03810 BNE NTSB ; NO 7F2E 8D B0 03820 BSR VLND ; END MARKR TO Y 7F30 8D 21 03830 CLOS BSR CMPR ; FOR END CHK 7F32 27 08 03840 BEQ SPC ; IF ALL CLOSED 7F34 A6 01 03850 LDA 1,X ; GET CHR AHEAD 7F36 A7 84 03860 STA ,X ; STORE HERE 7F38 30 01 03870 LEAX 1,X ; BUMP TO NXT CH 7F3C 86 60 03890 SPC LDA #\$60 ; SPACE CHR 7F3C 86 60 03890 SPC LDA #\$60 ; SPACE CHR 7F3E A7 84 03900 STA ,X ; TO VID 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ; SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ; NO 7F44 26 14 03930 BSR VLND ; END MRKR TO Y 7F45 8D 99 03940 BSR VLND ; END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ; FOR END CHK 7F3E PREV CHR			03740	BNE	NTFD	1 NO
7F25         30         01         03770         LEAX         1,X         FWD 1 CHR           7F27         9F         88         03780         NCSR         STX         CCURS         ;SAVE NEW CRSR           7F29         39         03790         RTS         ;GET NXT KBD CH           7F2A         81         15         03800         NTFD         CMPA         #\$15         ;SHIFT BACKWD?           7F2C         26         13         03810         BNE         NTSB         ;NO           7F2E         8D         B0         03820         BSR         VLND         ;END MARKR TO Y           7F30         8D         21         03830         CLOS         BSR         CLND         ;END MARKR TO Y           7F32         27         08         03840         BEQ         SPC         ;IF ALL CLOSED           7F34         A6         01         03850         LDA         1,X         ;STORE HERE           7F36         A7         84         03860         STA         ,X         ;STORE HERE           7F33         20         F4         03880         BRA         CLOS         ;FACE CHR           7F32         A7         84	7F20 8C	05FF	03750	CMPX		(LAST CHR?
7F25         30         01         03770         LEAX         1, X         FWD         1 CHR           7F27         9F         88         03780         NCSR         STX         CCURS         ; SAVE NEW CRSR           7F29         39         03790         RTS         ; GET NXT KBD CH           7F2A         81         15         03800         NTFD         CMPA         #\$15         ; SHIFT BACKWD?           7F2C         26         13         03810         BNE         NTSB         ; NO           7F2E         8D         B0         03820         BSR         VLND         ; END MARKR TO Y           7F30         8D         21         03830         CLOS         BSR         CLMD         ; END MARKR TO Y           7F32         27         08         03840         BEQ         SPC         ; IF ALL CLOSED           7F34         A6         01         03850         LDA         1,X         ; STORE HERE           7F36         A7         84         03860         STA         ,X         ; STORE HERE           7F33         20         F4         03880         BRA         CLOS         ; SPACE CHR           7F36         A7 <td>7F23 24</td> <td>CD</td> <td></td> <td>BHS</td> <td></td> <td></td>	7F23 24	CD		BHS		
7F27         9F         88         03780         NCSR         STX         (CURS         ,SAVE NEW CRSR           7F29         39         03790         RTS         ,GET NXT KBD CH           7F2A         81         15         03800         NTFD         CMPA         #\$15         ,SHIFT BACKWD?           7F2C         26         13         03810         BNE         NTSB         ,NO           7F2E         8D         BO         03820         BSR         VLND         ,END MARKR TO Y           7F30         8D         21         03830         CLOS         BSR         CMPR         ,FOR END CHK           7F32         27         08         03840         BEQ         SPC         ,IF ALL CLOSED           7F34         A6         01         03850         LDA         1,X         ,GET CHA AHEAD           7F36         A7         84         03860         STA         ,X         ,STORE HERE           7F38         30         01         03870         LEAX         1,X         ,BUMP TO NXT CH           7F36         A7         84         03800         BRA         CLOS         ,SPACE CHR           7F32         A7         84						
7F29 39 7F22 81 15 03800 NTFD CMPA #\$15 ;SHIFT BACKWD? 7F2C 26 13 03810 BNE NTSB ;NO 7F2E 8D B0 03820 BSR VLND ;END MARKR TO Y 7F30 8D 21 03830 CLOS BSR CMPR ;FOR END CHK 7F32 27 08 03840 BEQ SPC ;IF ALL CLOSED 7F34 A6 01 03850 LDA 1,X ;GET CHR AHEAD 7F36 A7 84 03860 STA ,X ;STORE HERE 7F38 30 01 03870 LEAX 1,X ;BUMP TO NXT CH 7F32 A7 03880 BRA CLOS 7F3C 86 60 03890 SPC LDA #\$60 ;SPACE CHR 7F3E A7 84 03900 STA ,X ;TO VID 7F40 39 03910 RTS ;TO KCHR 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ;SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ;NO 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ;FOR END CHK 7F48 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC ;IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y ;GET PREV CHR	7F27 9F	88		STX		
7F2A         81         15         03800         NTFD         CMPA         #\$15         ,SHIFT BACKWD?           7F2C         26         13         03810         BNE         NTSB         ,NO           7F2E         8D         8D         03820         BSR         VLND         ;END MARKR TO Y           7F30         8D         21         03830         CLOS         BSR         CLMPR         ;FOR END CHK           7F32         27         08         03840         BEQ         SPC         ,1F ALL CLOSED           7F34         A6         01         03850         LDA         1,X         ,GET CHR AHEAD           7F36         A7         84         03860         STA         ,X         ,STORE HERE           7F38         30         01         03870         LEAX         1,X         ,BUMP TO NXT CH           7F30         84         03880         BRA         CLOS         ,SPACE CHR           7F32         A7         84         03890         SPC         LDA         #\$60         ,SPACE CHR           7F40         39         03910         RTS         ,TO VID         ,TO VID           7F41         81         5D						GET NXT KBD CHR
7F2C 26 13 03810 BNE NTSB ,NO 7F2E 8D 8D 03B20 BSR VLND ;END MARKR TO Y 7F30 8D 21 03B30 CLOS BSR CMPR ;FOR END CHK 7F32 27 08 03B40 BEQ SPC ,1F ALL CLOSED 7F34 A6 01 03B50 LDA 1,X ,GET CHR AHEAD 7F36 A7 84 03B60 STA ,X ,STORE HERE 7F38 30 01 03B70 LEAX 1,X ,BUMP TO NXT CH 7F3A 20 F4 03B80 BRA CLOS 7F3C 86 60 03B90 SPC LDA #\$60 ;SPACE CHR 7F3E A7 84 03900 STA ,X ,TO VID 7F40 39 03910 RTS ,TO KCHR 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ;SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ;NO 7F45 8U 99 03940 BSR VLND ;END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ;FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC ,IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y ;GET PREV CHR		15			#\$15	
7F2E 8D 80 03820 BSR VLND END MARKR TO Y 7F30 8D 21 03830 CLOS BSR CMPR FOR END CHK 7F32 27 08 03840 BEQ SPC IF ALL CLOSED 7F34 A6 01 03850 LDA 1,X 16ET CHR AHEAD 7F36 A7 84 03860 STA ,X STORE HERE 7F38 30 01 03870 LEAX 1,X BUMP TO NXT CH 7F3A 20 F4 03880 BRA CLOS 7F3C 86 60 03890 SPC LDA #\$60 SPACE CHR 7F3E A7 84 03900 STA ,X 170 VID 7F40 39 03910 RTS 170 KCHR 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF 1NO 7F45 8U 99 03940 BSR VLND END MARKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC IDA IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y 16ET PREV CHR						
7F30 8D 21 03830 CLOS BSR CMPR FOR END CHK 7F32 27 08 03840 BEQ SPC 1F ALL CLOSED 7F34 A6 01 03850 LDA 1,X GET CHR AHEAD 7F36 A7 84 03860 STA X STORE HERE 7F38 30 01 03870 LEAX 1,X BUMP TO NXT CH 7F3A 20 F4 03880 BRA CLOS 7F3C 86 60 03890 SPC LDA #\$60 ,SPACE CHR 7F3E A7 84 03900 STA ,X TO VID 7F40 39 03910 RTS ,TO KCHR 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ,SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ,NO 7F45 8U 99 03940 BSR VLND SNIFT FOR END CHK 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC ,IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y GET PREV CHR						,
7F32 27 08 03840 BEQ SPC , IF ALL CLOSED 7F34 A6 01 03850 LDA 1,X , GET CHR AHEAD 7F36 A7 84 03860 STA ,X ,STORE HERE 7F38 30 01 03870 LEAX 1,X ,BUMP TO NXT CH 7F3A 20 F4 03880 BRA CLOS 7F3C 86 60 03890 SPC LDA #\$60 ,SPACE CHR 7F3E A7 84 03900 STA ,X ,TO VID 7F40 39 03910 RTS ,TO VID 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ,SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ,NO 7F45 8D 99 03940 BSR VLND ,END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ,FOR END CHK 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y ,GET PREV CHR						
7F34 A6 01 03850 LDA 1,X GET CHR AHEAD 7F36 A7 84 03860 STA ,X STORE HERE 7F38 30 01 03870 LEAX 1,X BUMP TO NXT CH 7F3A 20 F4 03880 BRA CLOS 7F3C 86 60 03890 SPC LDA #\$60 STA ,X TO VID 7F40 39 03910 RTS TO VID 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ,NO 7F45 8U 99 03940 BSR VLND SEND MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y GET PREV CHR						
7F36 A7 84 03860 STA ,X ,STORE HERE 7F38 30 01 03870 LEAX 1,X ,BUMP TO NXT CH 7F3A 20 F4 03880 BRA CLOS 7F3C 86 60 03890 SPC LDA #\$60 ,SPACE CHR 7F3E A7 84 03900 STA ,X ,TO VID 7F40 39 03910 RTS ,TO KCHR 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ,SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ,NO 7F45 8U 99 03940 BSR VLND ,END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ,FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC ,IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y ,GET PREV CHR						
7F38 30 01 03870 LEAX 1,X 18UMP TO NXT CH 7F3A 20 F4 03880 BRA CLOS 7F3C 86 60 03890 SPC LDA #\$60 ,SPACE CHR 7F3E A7 84 03900 STA ,X ,TO VID 7F40 39 03910 RTS ,TO KCHR 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ,SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ,NO 7F45 8D 99 03940 BSR VLND ,END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ,FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC ,IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y ,GET PREV CHR						
7F3A 20 F4 03880 BRA CLOS 7F3C 86 60 03890 SPC LDA #\$60 ,SPACE CHR 7F3E A7 84 03900 STA ,X ,TO VID 7F40 39 03910 RTS ,TO KCHR 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ,SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ,NO 7F45 8D 99 03940 BSR VLND ,END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ,FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC ,IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y ,GET PREV CHR						
7F3C 86 60 03890 SPC LDA #\$60 ;SPACE CHR 7F3E A7 84 03900 STA ,X ;TO VID 7F40 39 03910 RTS ;TO KCHR 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ;SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ;NO 7F45 8U 99 03940 BSR VLND ;END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ;FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC ;IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y ;GET PREV CHR						TO NATION
7F3E A7 84 03900 STA ,X ,TO VID 7F40 39 03910 RTS ,TO KCHR 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ,SHIFT FWD? NO 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ,NO 7F45 8D 99 03940 BSR VLND ,END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ,FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC ,IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y ,GET PREV CHR						SPACE CHD
7F40 39 03910 RTS ,TO KCHR 7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ,SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ,NO 7F45 8D 99 03940 BSR VLND ,END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ,FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC ,IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y ,GET PREV CHR						
7F41 81 5D 03920 NTSB CMPA #\$5D ;SHIFT FWD? 7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF ;NO 7F45 8D 99 03940 BSR VLND ;END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ;FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC ;IF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y ;GET PREV CHR		04			, ^	
7F43 26 14 03930 BNE NTSF 1NO 7F45 8D 99 03940 BSR VLND 1END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR 1FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC 1F END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y 1GET PREV CHR		ED			HAED	
7F45 8D 99 03940 BSR VLND ;END MRKR TO Y 7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR ;FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC ;F END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y ;GET PREV CHR						
7F47 8D 0A 03950 OPEN BSR CMPR FOR END CHK 7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC FF END 7F48 A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y GET PREV CHR						
7F49 27 F1 03960 BEQ SPC , IF END , GET PREV CHR						
7F4B A6 3F 03970 LDA -1,Y 1GET PREV CHR						
7F4D A7 A4 03980 STA ,Y STORE HERE						
	7F4D A7	A4	03980	STA	, Y	STORE HERE

7F4F 31	3F	03990			LEAY	-1,Y	1 CHR BACK
7F51 20	F4	04000			BRA	OPEN	,,
7F53 34	10	04010	CMPR		PSHS	X	10 STACK
7F55 10A	C E1	04020			CMPY	,S++	AND DO CMPR
7F58 39		04030			RTS		
7F59 81	OD	04040	NTSF		CMPA	#\$0D	1C/R ?
7F5B 26	51	04050	EA ID		BNE	GPHC	1 NO
mere as	4.0		*END	OF		EDITHENNE	*****
7F5D 1F	10	04070			TFR	X,D	
7FSF C4	EO	04080			ANDB	#\$EO	;=> LINE STRT
7F61 34	06	04090			PSHS	D	053 545 4454
7F63 17	FF6E	04100			LBSR	FEND	GET END MARK
7F66 1F	20 E4	04110			TFR	Y,D	INTO A,B
7F68 A3	-	04120			SUBD	,s	MINUS STRT
7F6C 2B	20	04130			BMI	Y	STRT TO Y BEHIND, USE EOL
7F6E 108		04140			CMPD	AB #250	1 (250 CHRS?
7F72 25	05	04160			BLO	BB	YES OK
7F74 C6	F9	04170			LDB	#249	ELSE USE 250
7F76	8C	04180			FCB	\$8C	DUMMY CMPX
7F77 C6	1F	04190	AR		LDB	#31	132 CHRS=1 LINE
7F79 5C	41	04200			INCB	W 0 1	OFFST CNT TO 1
7F7A 34	04	04210	00		PSHS	В	SAVE COUNT
7F7C 8E	0200	04220			LDX	#\$2DD	=>KBD BUFFER
7F7F A6	AO	04230	CB		LDA	, Y+	CHR FROM VID
7F81 81	80	04240			CMPA	#128	GRAPHIC?
7F83 24	0E	04250			BHS	FB	NO CHNGE IF SO
7F85 81	20	04260			CMPA	#32	, CHR (32?
7F87 24	04	04270			BHS	EB	, NO
7F89 8B	60	04280			ADDA	#96	ELSE CNVRT U/C
7F8B 20	06	04290			BRA	FB	
7F8D 81	60	04300	EB		CMPA	#96	1CHR 32-95?
7F8F 25	0.5	04310			BLO	FB	CHR OK IF SO
7F91 80	40	04320			SUBA	#64	
7F93 A7	80	04330	FB		STA	, X+	; INTO KBD BUFFER
7F95 5A		04340			DECB		DONE ALL?
7F96 26	E7	04350			BNE	CB	CONT TIL DONE
7F98 32	66	04360			LEAS	6,5	ALIGN STACK
7F9A 34	10	04370			PSHS	X	
7F9C 9E	5D	04380			LDX	(SEDT	SAVED CRSR
7F9E 9F	88	04390			STX	CURS	RESTORE IT
7FA0 6F	8D FE36	04400			CLR	SESW, PCR	SW OFF EDIT
7FA4 35	30	04410			PULS	X,Y	DEAL TON STACK
7FA6 32 7FA8 4F	66	04420			CLRA	6,5	REALIGN STACK SETUP FOR EOL
7FA9 34	01	04440			PSHS	СС	FOR KBD I/P RTN
7FAB 7E	A3D2	04450			JMP	\$A3D2	& GO THERE
TI AD TE	AJUE	04460	*		Ora	ANDUL	Ja GO THERE
7FAE 81	0C	04470			CMPA	# SC	CLEAR?
7FB0 26	05	04480	01 110		BNE	NC	1 NO
7FB2 C6	CO	04490			LDB	#\$C0	WHITE BLANK
7FB4 E7	84	04500			STB	, X	; TO VID
7FB6 39		04510			RTS	, ~	1 TO KCHR
7FB7 E6	84	04520	NC		LDB	, X	GET CHR FROM VID
7FB9 C1	80	04530			CMPB	#\$80	GRAPHIC?
7FBB 25	23	04540			BLO	NG	1NO
7FBD 80	31	04550			SUBA	#\$31	SEE IF 1-8
7FBF 25	11	04560			BLO	QC	, NOT A NUMBER
7FC1 81	07	04570			CMPA	#7	1)8 ?
7FC3 22	0D	04580			BHI	QC	, NO GOOD
7FC5 48		04590			ASLA		ALIGN
7FC6 48		04600			ASLA		COLOR
7FC7 48		04610			ASLA		BITS
7FC8 48		04620			ASLA		
7FC9 34	02	04630			PSHS	A	
7FCB C4	8F	04640			ANDB	#\$8F	ZAP CRNT COLOR
7FCD EA	E0	04650	TV		ORB	,S+	,NEW INFO IN
7FCF E7 7FD1 39	84	04660	IV		STB	, X	TO VID
7FD2 8B	31	04670	00		RTS ADDA	#\$31	1& IGNR CHR 1RSTR CHR
7FD4 C6	08	04690	ac		LDB	#831	; INIT GRAPHIC BIT
7FD6 31	8C 12	04700			LEAY	(QWAS, PCR	; INIT GRAPHIC BIT
7FD9 A1	AO	04710	RC		CMPA	,Y+	GOT CHR?
7FDB 27	06	04720			BEQ	TC	YES TOGGLE PIXEL
7FDD 57		04730			ASRB		NEXT PIXEL
7FDE 24	F9	04740			BCC	RC	MORE TO TRY
7FE0 16	FE4A	04750	NG		LBRA	CHKAUT	USE AS IS
7FE3 34	04	04760			PSHS	В	PIXEL TO STACK
7FE5 E6	84	04770			LDB	, X	GRAPHIC FROM VID
7FE7 E8	E0	04780			EORB	,S+	FLIP PIXEL
7FE9 20	E4	04790			BRA	TV	BACK TO VID
7FEB	51	04800	QWAS		FCC	/GWAS/	
	57 41 53						
		04810	*		FFA 450		
	7CC1	04820			END	INIT	
00000 10	TAL ERRORS						

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# **COMMODORE'S PORT**

# Speed Up Your Disk Drive; Protect Your Programs; and Check Your File Space/Robert Alonso

64 owners tell me they are wondering if their machines will soon suffer the fate of the Vic 20. Many are afraid that the supply of software and hardware add-ons will dry up.

Relax, Commodore has all but sworn that your 64 will not become obsolete in the foreseeable future. The new C128 comes equipped with a C64 mode that makes it completely compatible with existing software. This compatibility will probably help Commodore sell millions of C128s and as a side benefit will provide for C64 owners a generous selection of good software. I predict that most software companies will design software run on the C64 to maximize their potential market.

In the meantime, those of you looking for a book that can really teach you some machine language should take a look at Machine Language For The Commodore 64 And Other Commodore Computers. It is written by Jim Butterfield, perhaps the renowned Commodore expert, and published by Brady Communications Company. The book has the standard explanations of hexadecimal, memory, and instruction sets, but what makes it unique is its detailed discussion of ROM routines and important memory locations. Another welcome feature is the presentation of all listings in one format. The book includes a listing for a monitor program in Basic loader format that allows you to type in the other listings from the book without modification. The exclusive focus on Commodore machines is also a big plus.

# Printer Interface

Another useful item for Commodore users is the Micro World Micrografix parallel printer interface. It allows you to use printers with Centronics inputs, like Epsons, with your 64 or Vic. It provides virtually complete Commodore printer emulation to diminish, if not eliminate, some of the problems encountered when trying to

run prepackaged software with non-Commodore printers. Internally, it has slots available for the addition of up to three chips that upgrade the interface with a 4K RAM buffer. This is a big plus, if you don't like waiting around for the printer to finish.

For those who already have a Micrografix interface, the chips that you need to upgrade it are one 74LS10 and either one or two 6116 chips. The first is a buffer control chip, and the 6116 is a 2K RAM. You can insert them yourself, because the 6116 is a bit larger (no pun, really!) than the 74LS10. There is no way to mistake which goes where. The interface is available from Micro-W. Distributing.

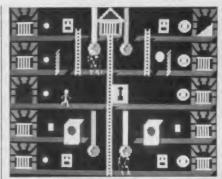
# Believe it or not, you can speed up your Commodore 1541 disk drive.

# **Doctor Creep Makes House Calls**

For you gamers who prefer just to have fun with your 64s and leave programming and interfacing to others, there is a new and exciting game from Broderbund Software. It is called *The Castles Of Doctor Creep*.

Dr. Creep, by Ed Hobbs, is a program that seems designed to showcase the unique powers of the 64. There is a hires title screen (apparently done on a Koala Pad, by the way), multi-voice music with interludes that echo in different sounding instruments, what appear to be multi-color custom characters, and sprites for animation.

Dr. Creep is a joystick controlled adventure game with graphics. You won't ever have to type GO EAST in this game. It is, however, much more than



The Castles of Dr. Creep

just an adventure. It is more like a puzzle, an arcade game, and an adventure all wrapped up in one neat package. There is an on-disk tutorial to step you through all the perils and responses that are available. You can save and resume a game from disk at any time, and can choose from among 13 castles with names like Freedonia, Lovecraft, Teasdale, and Parthenia. Avoid Parthenia, though; it is the most frustrating castle of them all. I can't go into details about it, but let it suffice to say that it appears infinitely regressive.

# A Faster 1541?

Believe it or not, you can speed up your Commodore 1541 disk drive. The best part of it all is that you won't have to change any chips in the drive or even open it up. Datamost has released a program called Kwik-Load that makes your 1541 load programs 300% faster. It's true. The disk is selling for \$19.95 at most stores and comes with a very handy disk editing and disk copying utility. The disk copying utility will copy individual files or the entire disk on either a single drive or two drives at similar speeds.

Considering the price and the utility of the program this is a great buy. You should be warned, however, that Kwik-Load will not work with programs that load into the 4K of memory on the 64

that begins at 49152 (\$C000). It uses part of this section of memory for its own operation and temporary storage.

Three New File Types

Datamost has released a new book, Inside Commodore DOS (see Book Reviews section in this issue), which discusses an otherwise undocumented file type called a DEL (delete) file. The authors give instructions on how to create a DEL file and in how to load it and have it work like a program file. However, they fail to mention two other peculiar file types that are loaded similarly. These two file types are documented, but the implementation that follows is not.

Try the following next time you have finished programming something on your 64. Instead of saving your file with just a filename, save it with a filename followed by either a, S or a, U: Save Procedure:

SAVE"filename,S",8 or SAVE"filename, U", 8 Load Procedure:

LOAD"filename,S",8 or

LOAD"filename,U",8

When you save a file using this technique, you save the program that you were working on in program file format with SEQ (sequential) or a USR (user) designation in the directory header. This kind of designation in the directory is more than just cosmetic; it is a neat trick for protecting a program. The reason for this is that you can load it only with the corresponding, S or, U tagged after the filename. Any attempt to load the file without the addition will cause a disk error, and the computer will not load the file. If you are the only one in your house or user group who knows this trick you can then enjoy a bit of privacy for your programs.

## More DOS

The March "Commodore's Port" featured a machine language utility that counted the number of free blocks available on any disk. That short utility was written more as a demonstration of machine language than as a valuable utility. It can, however, be very useful if you are writing a database and need to know the available space on the disk before writing out any data.

The machine language program was written so that it would work on both the MSD disk drives and the Commodore 1541; I did not use any drive specific coding.

There is, however, a faster and shorter way to find out how many blocks

# Listing 1. Fast blocks free.

100	REH ************************************	*****
105	REM \$	
110	REM # BLOCKS FREE FOR 1541	
115	REM & CREATIVE COMPUTING	
120	REM \$	
125	REM # BY ROBERT ALONSO	
130	REM \$	
135	REM ****************	*****
140	OPEN 15,8,15,"10": Z\$=CHR\$(0)	
145	INPUT#15, EN, ER\$, TR, SE	
150	IF EN=0 THEN 160	
155	PRINT EN; ER\$; TR; SE	
165	ML=762: HB=INT (ML/256): LB=ML-	-256#HE
170	PRINT#15, "M-R"CHR\$ (LB) CHR\$ (	HB)
175	GET#15, A\$	
180	MH=764: HB=INT (MH/256): LB=MH-	-256#HE
185	PRINT#15, "M-R"CHR\$ (LB) CHR\$ (	AB)
190	GET#15,B\$	
195	BF=ASC(A\$+Z\$)+2568ASC(B\$+Z\$)	)
	PRINT BF; " BLOCKS FREE. "	
205	CLOSE 15: END	

are free on a disk. It is so fast that it is acceptable even in Basic. The only drawback is that it can be used only with the 1541 disk drive. It uses two memory locations which are specific to the 1541 disk drive.

I have been able to locate the corresponding memory locations on the MSD drives, but, unfortunately, they do not behave the same way. The 1541 updates the two memory locations every time any type of disk access is attempted. This is probably due to its automatic initialize feature. The MSD drives will update corresponding memory locations only when an attempt is made to read the directory. There is, thus, no advantage to using the MSD locations.

The locations for the MSD double disk drive are 1314 and 1315 for drive 0 and 1378 and 1379 for drive 1. You could insert these numbers for the values of ML and MH in lines 165 and 180 respectively. Locations 1314 and 1378 should be set equal to ML and locations 1315 and 1379 should be set equal to MH.

Listing 1 will allow you to use only one pair at a time (1314,1315 or 1378,1379). It will work without modification on the 1541 disk drive. Lines 170 and 185 are used to read the value in the memory locations specified by ML and MH. This is the standard way to read memory locations within the disk drive and is the equivalent of a PEEK command in Commodore Basic.

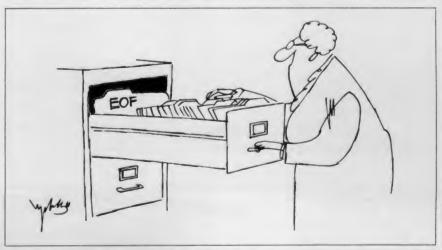
# Firms Mentioned In This Column

**Brady Communications Company** Bowie, MD 20715 (301) 262-6300

Micro-W. Distributing 1342 B Route 23 Butler, NJ 07405 (201) 838-9027

**Broderbund Software** 1938 4th St. San Rafael, CA 94901 (415) 479-1170

Datamost, Inc. 19821 Nordhoff St. Northridge, CA 91324 (818) 709-1202



# **OUTPOST: ATARI**

# SwapDOS: A Program to Lessen Aggravation and Waiting Time/David and Sandy Small

The Atari has a program called the Disk Operating System which you load from disk any time you start up from disk. The Disk Operating System handles everything that has to do with the disk drive. If you switch on the machine without a disk drive attached, you won't load the DOS, which means that until you turn the power off, you can't do anything with a disk drive. You can't, for instance, SAVE a Basic program to disk.

Nearly everyone I know has been caught by this once or twice—you turn the Atari on, then the disk drive. The Atari upon awakening concludes that there is no disk drive attached, so no DOS is loaded. You type in a long program, type SAVE, and the Atari doesn't know what to do.

If you get into this fix, you might try saving the program to cassette, if you have a cassette drive. Otherwise, you're out of luck; print a copy of the program, restart the machine, and type it back in.

DOS is a computer program like any other, made out of bytes, and stored on disk in the file DOS.SYS.

(How can the Atari load DOS.SYS when it doesn't know how to deal with disk drive until DOS.SYS is loaded? Good question; are you considering computer science for a career? Anyway, the Atari has the ability to do one thing with a disk drive when it turns on. That one thing is loading DOS.SYS.)

If a disk does not have the DOS.SYS file on it, you will see repeated BOOT ERROR messages on the screen; the Atari is trying to tell you that it wants to bring DOS in so it can deal with disk drives, but it can't, since DOS is not on your disk. The solution is to insert a disk with DOS.SYS on it. (Also, the DOS. SYS file might be scrozzled.)

DOS loads into "low" computer memory and stays there as long as the Atari is on. Your Basic program, and everything else, stays above DOS (see Figure 1). If you don't load DOS, you have more room for Basic (see Figure 2).

Next, let's assume you type DOS from Basic. What happens? DOS loads

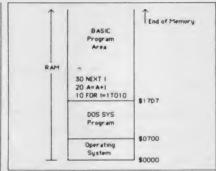


Figure 1.

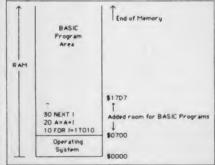


Figure 2.

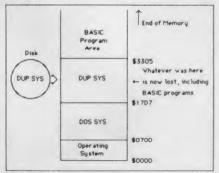


Figure 3.

the Disk Utility Package, a collection of programs to deal with disks. You have seen the Utility Package many times; it enables you to format disks, look at disk directories, and the like. Its title is the DOS Menu.

This menu package is stored on disk in a file called DUP.SYS (short for Disk Utility Package). When you type DOS, the DOS program loads DUP into memory right above DOS, and you get the menu (see Figure 3).

The reason I have stressed the difference between DOS, the program that is in memory all the time, that handles all disk requests, and DUP, the program that is there only when you are working with the DOS menu, is that you type DOS to get to the DUP menu. Confusing, right?

Now, what if you had a Basic program stored where the DUP package loaded in? It will disappear; the DUP package writes over it in memory. This means that you can never get to the DOS menu without clobbering whatever you are working on.

The designers of the Atari have a solution: something called MEM.SAV. You create MEM.SAV with option N from the DOS menu. If you have MEM. SAV, when you type DOS, the area that the DUP package will load into is first saved to disk, saving the Basic program (or whatever) that is in that section of memory. Next, DUP is brought in, and you do whatever you want with the menu. When you exit DUP, the old memory region is read back in from disk and restored to its original state. The upshot is that you haven't lost your Basic program by going to the DOS menu.

Of course, there is a tradeoff: all this disk access really slows down access to the DOS menu. If you should get tired of this, just delete the MEM.SAV file and things will return to normal.

At this point I have a confession to make: I really dislike typing DOS. Why? It takes so long to get to the darn DOS menu, and I have done it thousands of times. Furthermore, I don't like losing whatever I was doing to get to a DOS menu, either. MEM.SAV takes so long that I can shave while it is beating on the disk (I tried it).

# SwapDOS

Speed, speed, speed. We computer types are obsessed with it. Otherwise

why bother with a computer? However, it is not a vain obsession; time is money for people, and saving ten seconds for thousands of times really adds up. Hence, SwapDOS.

SwapDOS is a modification to the standard Atari DOS 2.0S and the Atari 800XL.

SwapDOS does two things for you: it allows you to get in and out of the DOS menu instantly, and it preserves anything you are working on when you go to the DOS menu.

By the way, other DOSes can be modified with the principles within, but don't expect SwapDOS to work with them as printed. I have commented the

# I don't like losing whatever I was doing to get to a DOS menu.

assembly source code listing (Listing 1) as much as possible to make it easier for

The key to SwapDOS is the design of the newer XL. There is 16K of RAM in these XLs that is generally not available to the user, although Atari never had any qualms about advertising it. It lies "under" the operating system area; you can select either the operating system or RAM to be in that memory region, by writing a 1 or 0 (respectively) to the lowest bit of PORTB, the old joystick

To use Swap DOS on the XL, type in the Basic program (Listing 2). This will generate an assembly language program called SWAPDOS.OBJ. Go to the DOS menu. Use option L (Binary Load), and load "SWAPDOS.OBJ"; then return to Basic.

Now, the system is ready. Type DOS. You'll be in the DOS menu in half a second. And when you exit DOS, you'll not have lost anything you were working

```
Listing 1.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              ; SETS "POSITIVE" PLAG (NOT HINUS)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   SEGHENT ). PATCH TO DOS 2.05 TO TELL IT TO JUST RUN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 DUP IN MEMORY AT DUP ENTRY POINT VS. TRYING TO LOAD DUP.SYS OFF OF DISK.

IN THE "PINAL" LABEL

" 01797

JNP #2075 ; DUP USUAL ENTRY POINT
                                                    20 : SWAPDOS PROGRAM.
                                                                FOURTH ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL FOR
CREATIVE COMPUTING'S OUTPOST: ATARI
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        1876
17F7 4C7520
                                                             WORKS WITH ATARI DOS 2.05 -ONLY-.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            SECHENT 4. PATCH TO DOS 2.05 "WRITE MEMORY TO HEM.SAV'; CODE. THIS JUST SWAPS THE DUP AREA AND THE O.S. RAM.
-- 91746 : DOS 2.05 "NWRITE" LABEL
: (EWTRY POINT FROM "LOAD IT BACK FROM MEM.SAV FILE.")
                                                    70;
80; NOT PARTICULARLY COPYRIGHT
90; BY DAVE SHALL, OR ANYONE ELSE.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             0920 :
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        17FA
                                                                             -- #4000 ; HARMLESS AREA, HIDDLE OF NOWHERE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             0950 SWAPIT
0960 ; TURN OPF NHI'S AND IRG'S.
                                                                  HONKL . 0
                                                   0130
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        1746 A900
1748 8D0ED4
174B 78
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         LDA #0
STA NMIEN
SEI
            -0001
                                                   0140 XL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             0970
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             0980
0990
1000 ;
                                                                   YOU HUST SET "VERSION" TO SELECT ROLL RAN AT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        LDA #0 ;A
STA DHACTL
.IF VERSION-XL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              AHLSTRON MEMORIAL FIX
                                                    0170
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        174C @D00D4
                                                    0180
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        *0001
174F AD01D3
1752 29FE
1754 AD01D3
                                                                  VERSION . XL.
            10001
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1020
                                                    LDA PORTB
AND ##PE ; LOWEST BIT "OFF":RAH ON
STA PORTB
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1030
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           1040
1050 STA PONTB
1060 .ENDIF
1070 ; RESET POINTERS
1080 LDA #0UPSTART/256
1090 STA SFRONT-2
1100 STA STO1-2
100 #0SRAH/256
                                                    0230 :
                                                                               .1F VERSION-XL
             -0001
                                                   0240 IF VERSION=XL
0250 PORTE - 60301; OS CONTROL
0260 OSRAN - 66000
0270 .ELSE
0280 OSRAN - 96000; DEBUG ONLY
0290 .EMDIF
0300 NHIEN - 6040E; VBLANK NHI ON/OFF
0310 DNACTL - 60400; HARDWARE DNA CTL
0320; EMTRY POINT FROM DOS -L-OAD COMMAND
                                                    0240
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        1757 A91D
1759 8D6B17
175C 8D7217
175F A9E0
1761 8D6F17
1764 8D7617
              *D301
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1110 LDA #OSRAM/256
1120 STA SPROM2-2
1130 STA STO2-2
1140; SWAP THE TWO UNTIL #3400...
1150; (EMTRY POINT TO SWAP ANOTHER 256)
              -D40E
                                                    0320 : ENTRY POINT FRON DOS -L-OAD CONMAND
0330 COPYDOS
0340 : SWITCH OFF INTERRUPTS. TURN ON O.S. RAM.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1160 SWAPLOOP
1170 LDX #0 ; INDEXER
1160 ; (ENTRY POINT WHILE SWAPPING 256)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        1767
1767 A200
                                                                                 LDA ##00
STA NHIEN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            SWAP256
SPROH1 LDA DUPSTART,X ; PETCH A RAM BYTE 1NTO "Y"
                                                                                                                     ; CUT OFF VBLANK NHI'S
; CUT OFF IRG'S
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1769
1769 BD7C1D
4002 8D0ED4
4005 78
4006 A900
4008 8D00D4
                                                    0360
                                                   0370 SEI ; CUT OFF IRO'S
0380 LDA #0
0390 STA DMACTL
0400 .IF VERSION=XL
0410 LDA PORTB
0420 AND ##PE ; LOWEST BIT "OFF" RAH ON
3TA PORTB
0440 .EMDIF
0450 ; MOW BLOCKNOVE DUP AREA TO OS RAH
0460 ; DC COPY: (ENTRY POINT POR ANOTHER PAGE)
0470 DUPSTART = #1DTC ; START OF DUP
0480 ; (ENTRY POINT TO COPY ANOTHER 256)
0490 NUTHRZS6
                                                    0370
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         176C A8
176D BD00E0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              1210
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1220 SPRON2 LDA OSRAM.X : PETCH AN OS BYTE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        1770 9D7C1D
1773 98
1774 9D00E0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1230 STO1 STA DUPSTART,X; STORE OS BYTE INTO RAM
1240 TYA ; RECOVER OLD RAM BYTE FROM
1250 STO2 STA OSRAM,X; STORE RAM BYTE 1NTO OS
-0001
400B AD01D3
400E 29FE
 4010 8D01D3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1777 E8
1778 DOEP
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1200 INX

1270 BME SWAP256

1280; DONE WITH 256. INC POINTERS.

1290 INC SPRON1-2

1310 INC STON2-2

1310 INC STO1-2
             +1D7C
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1780 EE7217
1783 EE7617
                                                     0480 ; (ENTRY
0490 NUTHR256
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        LDA SPROM1-2
CMP #834
BME SWAPLOOP
JMP BYEBYE ; ALL DOMP
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              1320 INC STO2+2
1330 ; TEST IF DONE
 4013
4013 A200
                                                    0400 NUTHR256

LDX #0 : PAGE POINTER
0510 : (ENTRY POINT IN 256-BYTE COPY)
0520 COPYLOOP
0530 FRON LDA DUPSTART,X : PETCHEE
0540 TO STA OSRAN,X : PLACEEE
0550 INX
0550 ANE COPYLOOP : WHIRE. INTIL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1786 AD6817
1789 C934
1788 DODA
4015
4015 BD7C1D
4018 9D00E0
4018 E8
401C D0F7
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              1360
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             ; ALL DONE; EXIT.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1370
1380
1390
                                                    0550 INX
0560 BME COPYLOOP; WHIRE. UNTIL 256 DONE
0570; OKAY, INC LDA/STA, AND ARE WE DONE?
0580 INC FRON-2; CHANGE "ISA" INSTRUCTION ADDRESS
0590 LDA FRON-2; CHANGE "STA" INSTRUCTION ADDRESS
0600 LDA FRON-2
0610 CMP #034 ; DUP ENDS AT #9305 SO THIS IS OVERKILL
0620 BME NUTHR256
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1360 : SECHENT S. PATCH TO DOS 2.0S LDMENI LABEL, WHICH 1400 : LOADS FRON MEN.SAV INTO RAM. ALL WE DO IS SWAP 1410 : THE TWO RAM'S, SO JUST JMP TO OTHER LABEL. 1420 == 0193P : LDMENI 1430 JMP SWAPIT
401E EE1740
4021 EE1A40
4024 AD1740
4027 C934
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1790
193F 4C4617
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1430
1440
1450
1460
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  THIS CODE HOVED TO HERE BECAUSE WE'RE OUT OF ROOM IN "HWRITE" AR
                                                                         SHE MUTHRIDS WE IS DONE. SWITCH OS RAW OPP, TURN ON INTERRUPTS, WAVE BYESYE AT THE PRETTY CAMERA.
4029 DOMA
                                                    0630 :
                                                    0640
0650
0660
0670
                                                                                        THE TIME TO THE TOTAL TO THE TIME TO THE T
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1942
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              1480 BYEBYE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 OS AND RAM AREAS ARE SWAPPED. EXIT, STAGE LEFT.
.1F VERSION-XL
-0001
402B AD01D3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              1490 :
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               THE MAN AREAS ARE SWAPPED. BAIL, STADE
P VERSION=XL.
LDA PORTB
ORA #901 : LOWEST BIT "ON ": RAN OPP
STA PORTB
.EMDIP
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     -0001
402E 0901
4030 8D01D3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1500
1510
1520
1530
1540
1550 ;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1942 AD01D3
1945 0901
1947 8D01D3
                                                                    STA MMIEN ; EMABLE MMI'S
CLI ; EMABLE 180'S
RTS ; RETURN TO DOS AT END OF LOAD SEGMENT
CODE TO FORCE DOS LOADER TO DO THIS BLOCK COPY RIGHT NOW
WORD COPYODS
                                                     0680
                                                     0690
                                                    0710
0720
0730
0740
0750
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         194A A940
194C &DOED4
194F 58
1950 A001
1952 60
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          LDA ##40
STA NHIEN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              1560
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               ; NHI'S BACK ON
; IRO'S BACK ON
; STATUS - "ALL IS SWELL"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              1570
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              1580
  403A
02E2 0040
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1590
1600
1610 ;--
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           LDY #1
                                                      0770 ; SEGMENT 2. PATCH TO DOS 2.05 TO TELL IT MEH.SAV FILE
0790 ; IS OUT THERE.
0800 -- 91873 ; DOS 2.05 "MEHSVO" LABEL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1620 ; END OF CODE.
1630 END
 0284
```

```
50 REM -- XL VERSION --
100 OPEN #1,8,0,"D1:SWAPDOS.OBJ"
110 TRAP 200
120 READ X
130 PUT #1,X
140 GOTO 120
200 CLOSE #1
210 STOP
1000 DATA 255,255,0,64,57,64,169,0,141,14
1010 DATA 212.120.169.0.141.0.212.173.1.211
1020 DATA 41,254,141,1,211,162,0,189,124,29
1030 DATA 157,0,224,232,208,247,238,23,64,238
1040 DATA 26,64,173,23,64,201,52,208,232,173
1050 DATA 1,211,9,1,141,1,211,169,64,141
1060 DATA 14,212,88,96,226,2,227,2,0,64
1070 DATA 115,24,117,24,160,1,96,247,23,249
1080 DATA 23,76,117,32,70,23,143,23,169,0
1090 DATA 141,14,212,120,141,0,212,173,1,211
1100 DATA 41,254,141,1,211,169,29,141,107,23
1110 DATA 141,114,23,169,224,141,111,23,141,118
1120 DATA 23,162,0,189,124,29,168,189,0,224
1130 DATA 157,124,29,152,157,0,224,232,208,239
1140 DATA 238,107,23,238,111,23,238,114,23,238
1150 DATA 118,23,173,107,23,201,52,208,218,76
1160 DATA 66.25,63,25,82,25,76,70,23,173
1170 DATA 1,211,9,1,141,1,211,169,64,141
1180 DATA 14,212,88,160,1,96,0
```

# Listing 3.

# Listing 2.

Needless to say, this is a bit of a change from the old DOS. You know, waiting forever for the DOS menu to load up. The combination of saving time and preserving my work makes this program very useful for me.

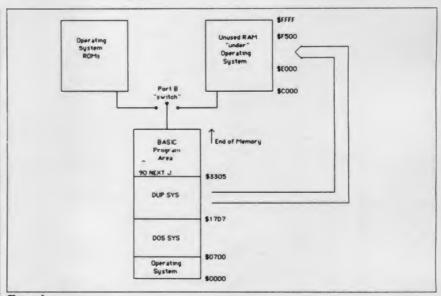
SwapDOS is meant for the XL machines; if you have an older Atari, you can see what all the fuss is about by using the alternate SwapDOS listing (Listing 3). There are limitations on the older machines, however; I use memory from \$8000-\$9400 for the swap, so if you have a Basic (or other) program much longer than 24K, or use graphics modes other than 0, it won't fly.

### How it Works

On to the details of how this works. The problem, you recall, was when you typed DOS, a large program had to be brought into memory (DUP.SYS) where it overlaid whatever was in memory locations hex \$17D7-\$3305.

Instead, let's do things a different way. When we load SwapDOS, it makes a copy of DUP.SYS in memory and places it up under the operating system in alternate RAM memory. This does not occupy any memory you are used to using (e.g., FRE(0)). This RAM memory is difficult to use because the operating system is used so much; the operating system program must stay available in memory except under special circumstances. For instance, no interrupts can be processed when the operating system is switched out, and the character set goes away (see Figure 4).

Next, we make some selective patches to the DOS.SYS program in



50 REM -- NON XL VERSION --100 OPEN #1,8,0,"D1:SWAP800.OBJ"

1150 DATA 88,160,1,96,0

1000 DATA 255,255,0,64,41,64,169,0,141,14

1010 DATA 212,120,169,0,141,0,212,162,0,189 1020 DATA 124,29,157,0,128,232,208,247,238,15

1030 DATA 64,238,18,64,173,15,64,201,52,208

1040 DATA 232,169,64,141,14,212,88,96,226,2

1070 DATA 135,23,169,0,141,14,212,120,141,0

1080 DATA 212,169,29,141,99,23,141,106,23,169 1090 DATA 128,141,103,23,141,110,23,162,0,189

1100 DATA 124,29,168,189,0,128,157,124,29,152

1110 DATA 157,0,128,232,208,239,238,99,23,238

1120 DATA 103.23.238.106.23.238.110.23.173.99

1130 DATA 23,201,52,208,218,76,66,25,63,25 1140 DATA 74,25,76,70,23,169,64,141,14,212

1050 DATA 227.2.0.64.115.24.117.24.160.1 1060 DATA 96.247.23.249.23.76.117.32.70.23

110 TRAP 200

130 PUT #1.X

140 GOTO 120

200 CLOSE #1

210 STOP

120 READ X

Figure 4.

memory. First, we tell it that there is a MEM.SAV file active. Next, whenever it handles a DOS request, it interchanges the memory up under the operating system (\$E000-F500) with Utility Menu memory (\$17D7-\$3305). This does two things. First, whatever you were working on is saved up under the operating system. Second, the DOS utility menu is loaded nearly instantly, because the 6502 processor in the Atari is so fast.

When you exit DOS, the two are again interchanged, which brings your program back and saves the DOS menu where it can be re-used.

If you haven't done much with the Atari, this may not seem too useful.

However, if you are an old hand at waiting for DOS, this program might just make your day.

Some modifications that might be a

- Load up the DUP.SYS file automatically when you power on (via AUTORUN.SYS)
- Disable the ability to create
   MEM.SAV and to write the DOS files.

Right now, if you write the DOS files and try to use them, after you have patched them, you won't be able to get to DOS (because nothing will have put the DOS menu up under the operating system). Perhaps a check if the files are already loaded would be in order.

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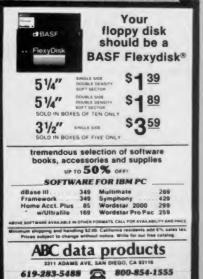
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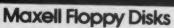
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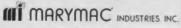


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